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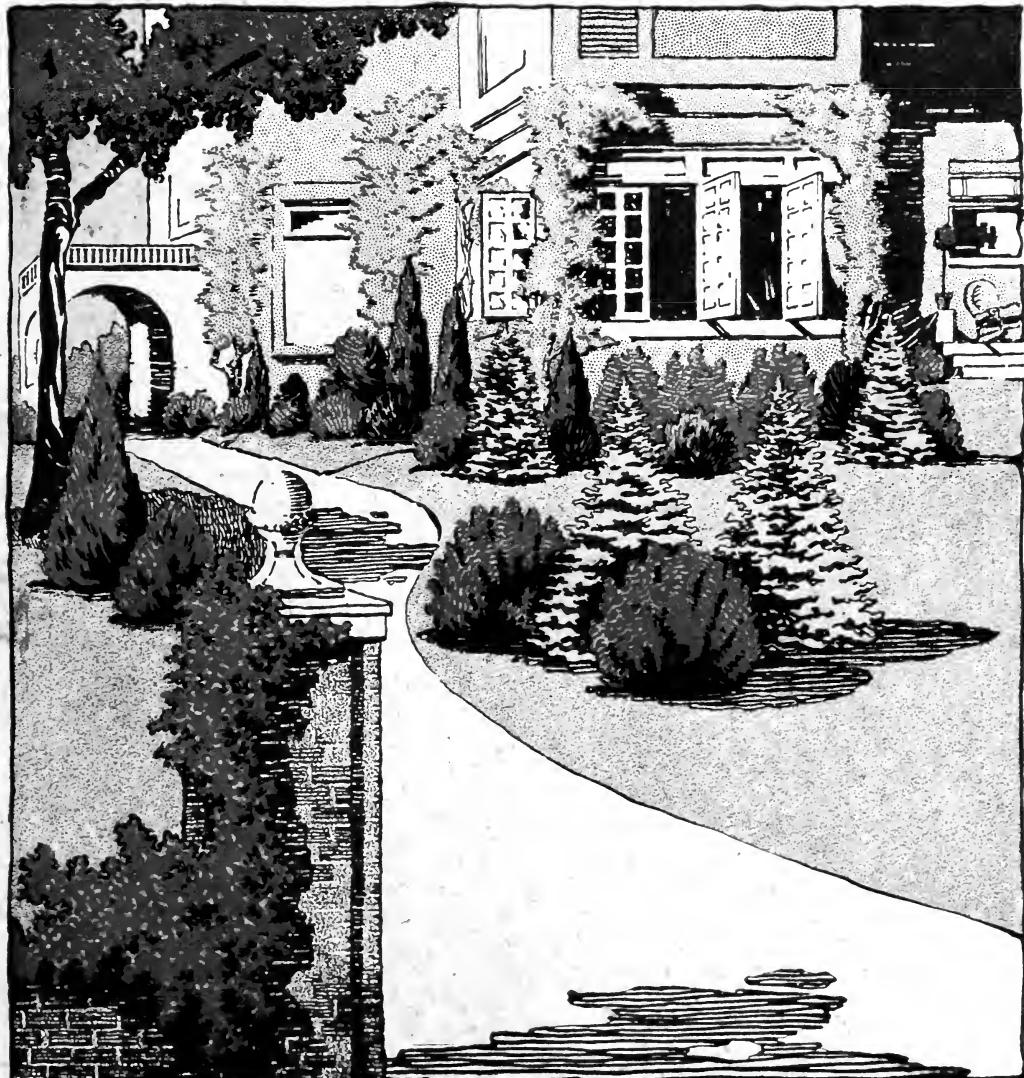
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L.C. Transfer

CREATING YOUR LANDSCAPE

RECEIVED

FEB 20 1921



HOLM & OLSON INC.
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

Business Terms and Suggestions

READ BEFORE ORDERING

ORDER EARLY. Since, in our section, practically an entire year's nursery business must be handled during six weeks in the spring, the congestion in our order department is at that time very heavy. To enable us to give the best attention to your orders, we ask that you coöperate by *ordering early*.

CATALOGUE PRICES, as listed on separate folder at the back of this book, are F. O. B. Saint Paul. **No charge for packing.**

TERMS. Cash must accompany order, as we do not ship C. O. D. unless remittance has been made to guarantee acceptance.

CREDIT. If credit is desired, give business references and allow time for us to look them up. All accounts are due and payable by the 10th of the month following receipt of stock.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS. Please advise when ordering, if you want goods shipped by express or freight, giving best route for quick delivery. When not instructed otherwise, we will use our best judgment.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY. We endeavor to give the best possible service in carefully filling orders and packing stock. We endeavor to keep varieties true to name, but do not guarantee this nor do we in any way guarantee the success of the grower purchasing stock offered in this catalogue. All shipments become the property of the consignee upon their delivery to the transportation company, and we cannot be responsible for loss, damage, or delay in transit.

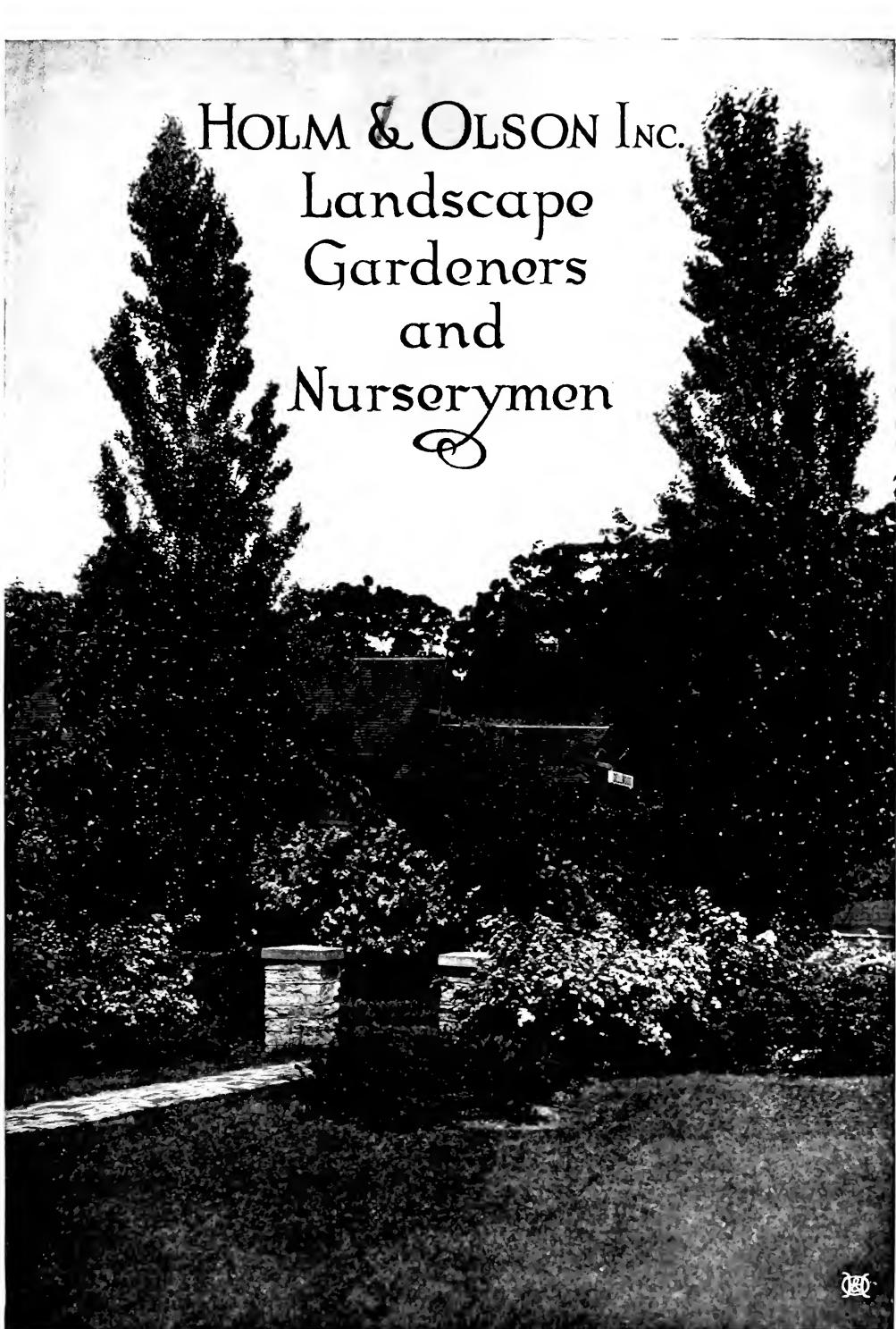
REPLACING. While we do not hold ourselves responsible for a purchaser's success with any of our stock, yet we will agree to replace, at one-half of the current "each" price, any of the stock that fails to grow the first season after being properly planted and cared for. This offer is made with the understanding that the account be promptly paid in full. Any labor involved in planting such replace orders is to be charged in full to the customer.

CORRESPONDENCE is solicited and every inquiry is given prompt and personal attention. Our Landscape Service Department will advise you regarding all matters of planting. See pages 2 and 3. Special catalogues are published for spring Bedding Plants and for Fall Bulbs.



HOLM & OLSON INC.

Landscape
Gardeners
and
Nurserymen



Entrance planting at home of Dr. A. J. Gillette, Dellwood, Minn. Our Landscape Department will aid you to get the same pleasing results on your own grounds through individual service and practical help. Pages 2 and 3 explain our Landscape Service.



A pleasing and practical solution of the front terrace problem. Home of Mr. Geo. McLeod, St. Paul.

The Park Nurseries and Landscape Service

The Park Nurseries were founded primarily to furnish the residents of the Twin Cities with the means to make their home grounds beautiful; and, secondly, to afford our citizens an opportunity of consulting with skilled landscape designers and plantsmen who, by reason of training and experience, are able to give intelligent advice to all who are interested in ornamental plantings.

VALUE OF PLANTINGS

It is not necessary to urge a home-owner to put a little effort and reasonable expense into beautifying his residence grounds, for the benefits are too apparent. A well-kept and beautiful yard is as much to be desired as good pictures or tasteful interior decorations. Our desire in issuing this catalogue, and in the whole conduct of our business, is to be of the utmost service in helping the citizens of the Northwest make these improvements in the most practical, artistic, and economical way. Many home-owners have taken advantage of the facilities we offer, and today their homes are not only a source of personal pride and daily enjoyment to both themselves and all who see them, but the values of their properties have been increased by many times the original cost of the improvements.

COMPLETE LANDSCAPE SERVICE

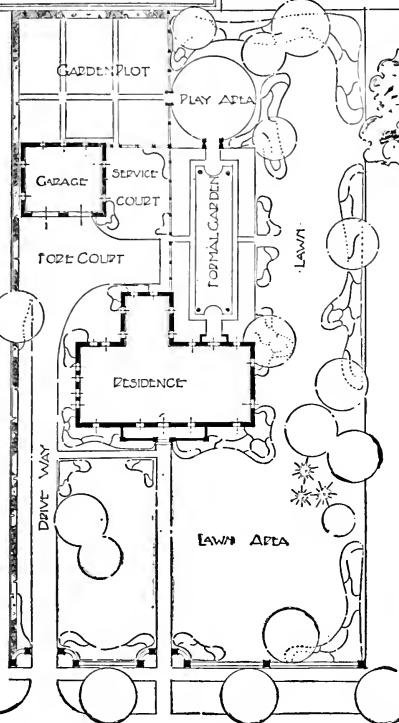
The Holm and Olson Service is far more complete than that ordinarily found. One may find a landscape designer to make sketches and plans, but must then find a nursery to supply the plants, get someone to move them, and another party to attend to the planting. The evident result of this is divided responsibility with no one reliable party to be accountable for the entire work and results. The Holm & Olson Service assumes the complete contract. We plan and design your grounds, furnish the plant material grown in our own nurseries, and supply a competent Landscape Gardener to superintend the plantings. The responsibility for the success of the work then rests entirely with us. The photographic illustrations in this book—actual results of "H. & O. Service"—go to prove the value of carefully planned plantings.

THE LANDSCAPE PLAN

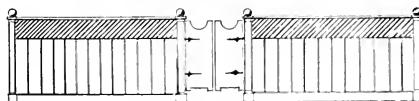
In order to secure the most attractive results in beautifying a property and to enable one to make the improvements in a logical and economical manner, a carefully prepared plan, with specifications, should be made for the work. Such a plan embodies the results of a study of the physical characteristics of the grounds and considers the exposure, grading required, soil qualities, existing trees, surrounding properties, etc. A study of the architecture of the house or buildings upon the property is also made so that the grounds will be in keeping with the style and appearance of the buildings. To make the plan more personal and the grounds, when developed, more useful and livable, careful consideration is given the owner's ideas as to the purposes and uses to which he will put the property.

With such a comprehensive plan to follow, the owner is certain that every dollar spent for the work is properly placed to get best results and that the entire improvement will be one suited to the appearance and situation of the house. The work of improving, even if spread over several seasons, is then all along a definitely planned outline that is certain to give a finished whole, and is sure to be more satisfactory than when the work is performed in a haphazard fashion.

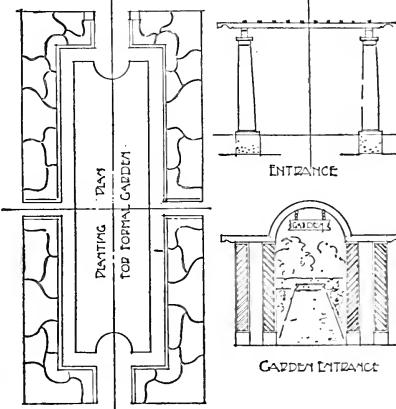
We are able to give professional landscape architectural advice and make plans for any character of ground improvements. Parks, cemeteries, school-grounds, factory yards, club-house surroundings, golf-courses, and real estate subdivisions, etc., all need careful and comprehensive planning. Our landscape designers are experienced men and can give valuable service on all such problems.

MR. Q. DOE
CHICAGO ILLPLAN AND DETAILS
FOR CITY RESIDENCEHOLM & OLSON
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
ST. PAUL MINN

FRONT VIEW OF RESIDENCE



ELEVATION OF GARDEN FENCE



GARDEN ENTRANCE

A complete Landscape plan for a residence property

THE COST OF PLANNING

The cost of plans for home-grounds is based on percentage charge—15 per cent when the nursery material costs \$100 or less; 10 per cent when the material amounts to over \$100. For example: When the material for planting the grounds amounts to \$150, the plans will cost \$15, payable by the 10th of the month following. When the material is purchased, credit will be given for the amount of the plans or the portion which has been ordered.

We have landscape architects who are constantly on the road, making calls and looking after work under construction. If you write us, we will try to arrange a call when a landscape architect is in your section. Please notify us as far in advance as possible.

Special service of a landscape architect costs from \$15 to \$25 per day and his expenses, when it is necessary to make a visit. All plans where planting material is not needed will be charged for the time of service in working out the drawings, such as grading, plans, walls, buildings, cemeteries, pergolas, pools, etc., or where grounds are to be replanned, using material on grounds. Men for superintending plantings will be furnished as far as we are able to supply them under existing conditions, and prices will be quoted for such service.

COST OF MATERIAL

We grow our own planting material in our own nurseries, and know just what is hardy. This in itself is worthy of your consideration—to know you will get just such varieties as will do best.

Our stock is grown especially for our landscape plantings and is much better in quality than that usually sold; further, our specialty is ornamental nursery material. For our terms, see inside front cover.

VISIT OUR NURSERIES

Come to the Park Nurseries and see the stock as it stands in the nursery row. You will find a larger list of varieties from which to select than in any other nursery in the West. When you see a plant that you like, have our Superintendent, who conducts you, tag the specimen. When planting-time comes, it will be properly dug and delivered to your grounds.

The Nurseries, at Lexington and St. Clair Avenues, St. Paul, are easily accessible from both of the Twin Cities, either by motors or street-cars. For information, call at our downtown office, only a few doors from the St. Paul Hotel.



Country home of Mr. H. E. Smith at White Bear Lake

ORNAMENTAL TREES

A few good trees and an even, luxuriant lawn are the two real essentials for beauty and comfort on the home-grounds. Since the trees require several or more seasons to become well established, it is important for the home-owner to get them planted on the property as soon as possible. The opportunity given by the year's rather short planting season should be taken advantage of.

Location

The number of trees to use is determined by the size of the property but every lot needs a tree or two placed at the sides and rear of the house where their shade and protection will be most inviting. Here, too, their foliage will form a framework and background in which the building will seem to nestle. Groups of trees of three or four or more are pleasingly located, for beauty and utility, toward the sides of the larger lawns. Such irregular groups are preferable to a straight-row arrangement.

A city lot will have a boulevard space where such sturdy varieties as the Elm, Ash, and Basswood are desirable. Here the tall-growing trees should not be set closer than 30 feet and should line up with others planted on the same block.

Selection

There are trees of varying characteristics of height, spread, foliage and adaptability to fit special locations and exposures, and to give desired effects. For shade and general beauty, the Elm, Maple, Ash, Oak, Basswood, and Hackberry are valuable; for special beauty of form, the Birch, Wier's Cut-leaf Maple, and Niobe Willow; for bloom, the Mountain Ash, Catalpa, Horse-Chestnut, and Flowering Crab; for colored foliage, the purple-leaved Schwedler's Maple; for screening and sky-lines, the perpendicular-growing Lombardy and Bolleana Poplars. Our Landscape Department is always at your service to advise you about a suitable selection and the number required to fit your needs and get the effects you desire.

Planting

After setting the tree in a hole much larger than the actual spread of the roots, carefully lay the roots in their natural directions and fill in with good garden soil. When the hole is three quarters filled, firm the soil with the feet. Then add water liberally and when this has become absorbed, complete the filling of the hole with soil. Top-pruning is absolutely essential to good growth; the branches should be shortened back about one-third after planting. On poor soil, fertilizing is essential but manure should never be put in the hole directly around the roots. Spread the fertilizer on the soil above, after planting is completed. Complete planting instructions are sent with the acknowledgment of every order.

Large Sizes

Besides the ordinary planting sizes, we can supply trees of large diameter to give immediate effects. These are "specimen trees" or selections from the rows that have been transplanted from time to time, grown into large sizes, and can be safely moved. A few such "specimen" trees on the new lot will give shade and improve appearances immediately.

Current prices of trees of all sizes are given in the price-list attached to this book



Trees should be planted to frame in the house and to shade and cool the grounds around it
Estate of Dr. A. J. Gillette, Dellwood

ACER · MAPLE

Few trees are more valuable for decorative effect than the Maples; they enjoy great popularity because of their rounded heads, symmetrical growth, and dense foliage. They have another advantage: a row of young trees planted at one time will make practically the same growth from year to year and present as uniform an appearance in twenty years as when they were set. For this reason they are largely used for shading avenues, and occasionally for making the boundary-lines for estates.

Both *Acer tataricum ginnala* and *A. platanoides Schwedleri* are largely used in landscape plantings because of their unique qualities, although their uses differ widely. The former is chiefly interesting as a specimen tree, while the latter may be used for shade or as an avenue tree, for which its height and foliage make it eminently suitable. In early spring the purple leaves make a pleasing contrast to the various green tones of other trees, particularly when planted in a conspicuous place.

None of the Maples are particular about conditions of soil; they will grow successfully almost anywhere. Their roots are rather close to the surface, so beds of flowers should not be planted too close to any of them. After the foliage has been nipped by autumn frosts it turns to beautiful red and brown shades. Taken all in all, Maples are most desirable deciduous trees for either large or small estates; they furnish impenetrable shade all summer long and are singularly beautiful through the fall.

Dasycarpum. *Silver Maple.* One of the most popular of American Maples, because of its rapid growth, large size, and attractively rounded head, with a tendency to graceful arching when carefully pruned. For immediate effects it is indispensable. Foliage is luxuriant, bright green with silvery white beneath. A favorite for any place. 40 to 50 feet.

Dasycarpum Wieri. *Wier's Maple.* A beautiful specimen tree, with delicately cut leaves, and distinct, half-drooping, graceful habit. 40 to 50 feet.

Negundo. *Asb-leaved Maple.* Grows rapidly into a large, spreading tree, 70 feet high, found valuable for planting timber claims, shelter-belts, etc., in the Northwest as it endures both drought and cold. 30 to 50 feet.



Schwedler's Norway Maple, about 20 years old. This variety is more erect in growth than the old Norway Maple



THE PARK NURSERIES



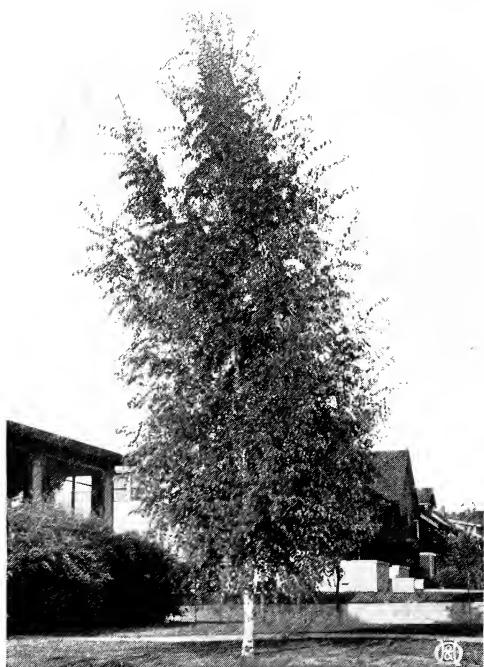
ACER, continued

Platanoides. *Norway Maple.* The compact, vigorous nature of this European tree renders it desirable for the street or lawn. The growth is fairly fast, the head massive and rounded, with rich green foliage of broad, palmately lobed leaves that change to a light yellow in the autumn. A magnificent tree for the avenue. 30 to 50 feet.

Platanoides Schwedleri. *Schwedler's Maple.* The Purple Norway Maple's beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons, but are especially fine in spring, when their gleaming red and purple tones contrast brightly with the delicate green of other trees. Beautiful as a specimen tree, and equally desirable for planting among evergreens and trees with contrasting foliage. 30 to 50 feet.

Saccharum. *Sugar Maple.* The Rock or Sugar Maple is one of the most symmetrical and well-rounded trees native to America. A straight grower, vigorous, stately, inclined to form a spreading head when given plenty of room. A regal tree for the avenue, a lifelong friend on the home-grounds, and a specimen for the parks. Deeply lobed dark green foliage, changing to orange and red tints in autumn. 40 to 60 feet.

Tataricum ginnala. *Tartarian Maple.* Dwarf. An interesting little tree from southeastern Europe, with rounded crown of irregular growth, and small, three-lobed, light green leaves, somewhat like the gray birch. The bark is smooth and light gray-colored when young. Hardy, easily transplanted and free from insects and fungus. Brilliant red foliage in autumn. Worthy of a place in every garden or park because of its individuality; its characteristics are quite distinct. 20 feet.



Cut-leaved Weeping Birch

ÆSCULUS • HORSE-CHESTNUT

Glabra. *Horse-Chestnut; Ohio Buckeye.* A stronger and more rapid grower than either of the other two varieties. Leaves are less apt to "brown" after midsummer. 15 to 30 feet.

Hippocastanum. *White Horse-Chestnut.* A well-known tree with an abundance of white, fragrant flowers in May, produced in erect spikes. As a lawn tree of special beauty it has no superior. 30 to 40 feet.

Carnea. *Red Horse-Chestnut.* A small-sized tree, producing dark red flowers a little later than the preceding; the leaves are of a darker green. 20 to 40 feet.

ALNUS • ALDER

Glutinosa. *European Alder.* Foliage roundish, wedge-shaped, wavy. Quick grower. 50 to 70 feet.

BETULA • BIRCH

Although planted chiefly because of the bark, trees of this class should enjoy greater popularity through their pretty lines and delicate foliage. All have white or cream-colored bark, which makes a pleasing contrast to the dark trunks and limbs of most other trees. In addition, their shape fits them to certain uses in home planting; they are about half-way between the poplars and maples—not so thin as the former, and not so round-headed as the latter. Birches should be largely used for specimens, and for planting among clumps of other deciduous trees and evergreens.

As a specimen tree for lawn planting, we recommend particularly Laciiniata. A full description is given in our list, but no words can convey a faithful picture of its beauty. The leaves are hung on such delicate stems that they are set in motion by the slightest breeze. If your ground is unusually poor, plant Alba, as it will grow in poor soil. However, any of the Birches are excellent; no estate is too small for a few; most grounds should have many more.

Alba. *European White Birch.* Our native Birch; common along every roadside. Its white bark makes it attractive and effective in groups. 60 feet.

Laciiniata pendula gracilis. *Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.* One of the most beautiful and desirable trees for the lawn, with delicately cut foliage. The bark is silvery white, forming a beautiful contrast with the foliage. It makes a rapid growth, and is perfectly hardy everywhere. Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban Home Grounds," says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the palm trees of the tropics, it must be seen in motion—swaying in the lightest breeze, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun—to enable us to form a true impression of its character." 30 to 50 feet.

Lenta. *Black Birch.* Yellowish gray bark, which peels off in layers; young stems have spicy taste and odor. 50 to 60 feet.

Papyrifera. *Paper or Canoe Birch.* The brilliant white bark is wonderfully effective, particularly in winter and when planted against evergreens. 50 to 60 feet.

CASTANEA • CHESTNUT

Americana. *American Chestnut.* This native tree is a rapid grower. Should be closely pruned when transplanted. Not advisable for north Minnesota or exposed positions. 60 to 80 feet.



CATALPA

Bungei. Dwarf. The trees grow 10 to 12 feet high and the heads when grown are about 12 feet across. They assume this shape without any trimming. The foliage is deep green, forming a beautiful roof of leaves.

Speciosa. Western Catalpa. Well adapted for forest and ornamental planting. The coarse-grained, soft wood is durable, and useful for railroad ties, fence-posts, etc. Blooms earlier than the other varieties of Catalpa and grows to be a large tree, often becoming 70 feet high. In late summer, its great crop of long, narrow "beans" is very effective; the pods usually hang on the tree all winter.

CERASUS • CHERRY

Padus flore-pleno alba. European Cherry. In May it is covered with double blossoms, resembling roses. 20 to 30 feet.

Serotina. American Bird Cherry. A very hardy native Minnesota forest tree. Valuable for lawn and shade plantings. Its flower-racemes are white and fragrant; its leaves glossy and fruits black. 40 to 60 feet.



Young Catalpa, Specimen Trees

FRAXINUS • ASH

Americana. American White Ash. Our forest tree, tallest of the species, growing to 80 feet high, with straight, clean trunk, smooth gray bark and glossy leaves. Useful for parks and streets.

GINKGO (Salisburia)

Maidenhair Tree

Biloba. A peculiar tree both in its habit and foliage. Its leaves resemble those of the Maidenhair Fern. Its branches are rather upright but, as the tree ages, develop fully. Remarkably free from disease and insect attacks. 50 to 60 feet.



The American White Ash makes a majestic tree

GYMNOCLADUS • COFFEE TREE

Canadensis. A fine, native tree of rapid, upright growth, with large compound leaves and interesting fruit-pods. 60 to 80 feet.

JUGLANS

Cinerea. Butternut. This lofty, spreading tree is valued for its tropical appearance, beautiful wood, and its nuts, which are large, oily and nutritious. 70 to 90 feet.

Nigra. Black Walnut. No grander tree in America. Lofty height and shapely crown, with beautiful compound foliage consisting of thirteen to seventeen leaflets. Trunk well rounded. Bark dark and deeply ridged. Becoming rare because of value of its wood. Bears large, edible nuts. Conspicuously ornate and useful for lawn or park planting. Occasionally reaches 100 feet.

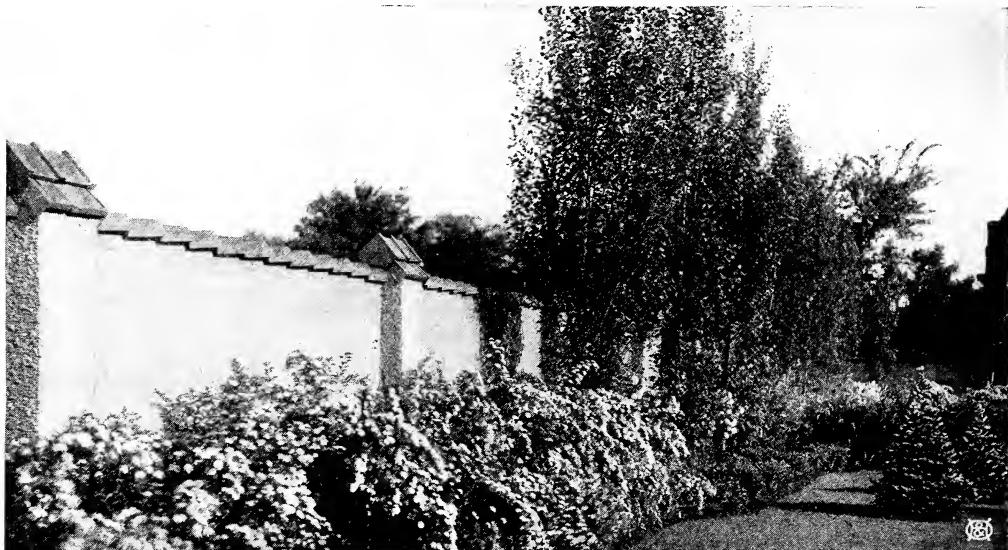
LARIX • LARCH

Europaea. European Larch. An excellent, rapid-growing, pyramidal tree, compact in growth; small branches with light green foliage, drooping in habit. 30 to 40 feet.

MORUS • MULBERRY

Alba tatarica. Russian Mulberry. A rapid-growing tree; bears well; fruit sweet, variable in size and color; leaves dark green and of different shapes; some are birch-shaped, others cut and notched as much as any of our oaks. Will stand almost any amount of drought. 20 to 30 feet.

Alba tatarica pendula. Teas' Weeping Mulberry. We cordially recommend this as one of the thriftiest, hardest and most beautiful of weeping trees. Grafted on a straight stem, 6 to 8 feet high, its branches sweep the ground, forming a beautiful tent of green; it forms a delightful play-house for the children. The leaves are distinctly lobed, much like the typical Mulberry leaf.



Showing a practical use of Lombardy Poplars to screen unsightly views

POPULUS · POPLAR

Especially desirable for quick effects. All varieties make an extremely rapid growth, even under unfavorable conditions, and are largely planted for temporary effects. On large estates they may be placed at irregular intervals, usually in clusters of two or three, where they produce a bold and startling effect by towering in narrow columns far above the maples and beeches.

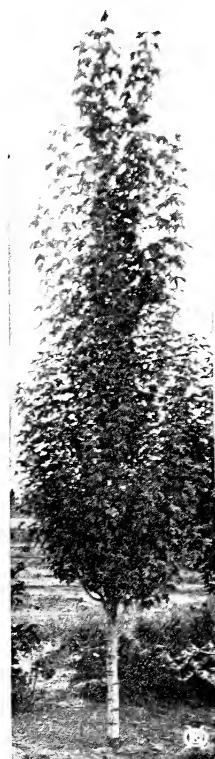
For the small estate, Poplars are usually a nuisance unless they are removed as soon as other permanent trees have grown enough. Poplars will be large trees three or four years after planting, while maples, oaks and elms will still be small. When the latter trees become large enough to furnish shade and to remove every hint of bareness, cut the Poplars down and give the better trees room to grow. The Carolina Poplar will thrive where other trees fail, but it should never be planted where other trees will succeed, as its roots lie so close to the surface that even grass will be thin there, and shrubs usually refuse to grow within the extensive root-radius.

Alba. *Silver Poplar.* A rapid grower, inclined to spread; smooth, gray bark, leaves deeply lobed, dark glossy green on upper side and snowy white beneath. Desirable for color effects on large estates or parks only, as the roots are inclined to sprout where unattended.

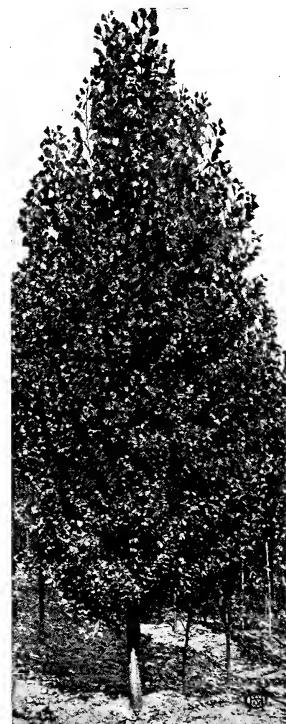
Alba Bolleana. *Bolle's Poplar.* This splendid upright silver Poplar resembles the Lombardy in growth, but is more desirable, as it is longer-lived. A tree of lofty habits, suitable for tall screening and architectural emphasis.

Balsamifera. *Balm of Gilead; Balsam Poplar.* A handsome native, with thick, dark, ovate leaves, silvery beneath. The flowers come in early spring, in catkin-like form. The spicy gum of the buds is used medicinally.

Certinensis. *Norway Poplar.* This true Russian or Siberian Poplar deserves wider planting. The tree has a strong central trunk, and heavy, dense foliage. Growth is close and erect. The leaves are distinguished by crinkled edges, presenting a very curious appearance.



Bolleana Poplar



Lombardy Poplar



The grounds about the St. Joseph Academy were treated by the H. & O. Landscape Service.

POPULUS, continued

Fastigiata. *Lombardy Poplar.* Few trees add so much to a landscape as this European importation. Adapts itself rapidly to all conditions and soils. Leaves serrated, deep glossy green and nearly triangular, tremulously nodding with the wind, and borne on erect, long, slender branches. The erect, vigorous and full spiry form of 40 to 60 feet lends a charm and dignity to a street, boundary or landscape, which is inspiring and refreshing, after turning from the monotonous and unbroken outline of many trees.

Monilifera. *Carolina Poplar.* Unexcelled for quick growth and effect, its rapid growth giving an air of luxuriance to places where other trees appear starved. Showy and cheery from the constant movement of its glossy, silver-lined leaves. If well pruned during the first few seasons, it makes a strong, durable tree. 30 to 60 feet.

PRUNUS • PLUM

Triloba. *Double-flowering Plum.* A desirable and beautiful flowering shrub coming from China. It resembles the flowering almond in its blossoms, also in the manner in which it blooms. Early in the spring, before its leaves appear, its beautiful, delicate pink petals begin to unfold and soon its branches are a mass of blossoms. 10 to 12 feet.

PYRUS • CRAB

Angustifolia. *Bechtel's Flowering Crab.* Seldom over 15 feet high; covered in late spring with myriads of delicate pink flowers, resembling the daintiest double roses.

Floribunda. *Flowering Crab.* A distinct and pretty variety, with long, slender branches. Flowers are produced in great abundance, and change from carmine to white when open. Fruit small and ornamental. A splendid early-flowering tree. 15 feet.

Parkmanii. *Parkman's Crab.* It flowers the whole length of the past season's growth and on the older spurs; rich carmine; double. 8 to 15 feet.

Soulardii. *Soulard's Crab.* Another beautiful native Flowering Crab. Fruit quite large, keeping until springtime, with a flavor much the same as the quince. 12 to 15 feet.



The delicate pink blossoms of Bechtel's Double-Flowering Crab are like little roses



American Linden
3-inch transplanted

QUERCUS • OAK

Oaks are liked chiefly because of their great size and the majestic spread of their limbs. Then, too, they live to great age, and are frequently used as memorial trees on that account. Some of the great Oaks are known to have lived several hundred years, and many others whose records have not been kept are doubtless older. They present a pleasing appearance at all stages of growth, and their dense foliage furnishes good shade. All of them are valuable for reforestation. In some localities they are planted because of their acorns, which are greatly liked by pigs, and which serve as a fattening food.

Alba. *White Oak.* A well-known, grand, old native tree, with broad, spreading head. It grows easily in almost any soil, and, contrary to general belief, does not grow slowly. Seldom requires trimming or attention, and will reach a ripe old age. 80 to 100 feet.

Coccinea. *Scarlet Oak.* There is no better Oak than this variety. It forms a large tree of fine proportions, the large, leathery leaves turning to a fiery scarlet in autumn. A good street tree. 60 to 80 feet.

Palustris. *Pin Oak.* We consider this and Coccinea the best two Oaks. It is distinguished by its elegant growth, the drooping tendency of its limbs, and the fine, deeply cut foliage, which, in the fall, colors brilliantly. Being one of the easiest Oaks to transplant, it is in great favor as a street tree. 35 to 60 feet.

RHUS • SUMAC

Glabra. *Smooth Sumac.* Excellent foliage. The flowers are borne in panicles at the ends of the branches, and are followed in autumn with prominent crimson heads of seed which remain nearly all winter. This Sumac is desirable for massing; the brilliant coloring of the foliage in autumn is especially attractive. 10 to 15 feet.

Typhina laciniata. *Cut-leaved Sumac.* Grows generally in bush form to 10 feet in height; the foliage is compound, light green and of large size; in autumn is brilliantly colored. A most effective plant for grouping in masses; thrives on poor soil.

ROBINIA • LOCUST

Pseudacacia. *Black Locust.* A familiar tree of rapid growth, that thrives in any place. The pinnate foliage is light and airy. In June the tree is fragrant with panicles of white flowers, and highly ornamental. Valuable for planting where quick results are desired. 60 to 80 feet.

SALIX • WILLOW

Trees of this class will grow well almost anywhere, but are particularly adapted to wet soils. Planted along a stream or in low, marshy ground they will make a remarkably rapid growth. Some varieties have showy yellow catkins in the spring, and all of them have narrow leaves.

Niobe. *Niobe Willow.* A golden barked Willow of decided weeping habit, yet not a headed tree, as its branches weep from its own stem. This is quite an acquisition to the Northwest, as all the weeping varieties are tender. Professor Hansen, of the South Dakota Experiment Station, found this variety in northern Europe and gave it its name. The tree is a good grower, and has long, pendulous branches.

Pentandra. *Laurel-leaf Willow.* Grown in tree and bush forms. Highly ornamental, with light brown branches and foliage of deep, glossy green, ovate leaves. Useful for screening and for foliage color effects. Grows rapidly in any soil and especially in sandy situations. 10 to 20 feet.

Vitellina aurea. *Golden Willow.* For winter effects, the Golden Willow is invaluable. A rapid grower, with branches of rich golden bark. The younger growth produces the brightest wood, hence should be severely pruned. Useful for screen plantings on estates or parks.



Niobe Willow growing in The Park Nurseries. Such trees transfer readily

SORBUS · MOUNTAIN ASH

Americana. *American Mountain-Asb.* One of our most attractive native trees. Its habit is much the same as the European variety but is much hardier and the bark is lighter in color. It produces its berries when quite young, which are in large clusters and of orange-color. Especially fine for planting among tall shrubbery, with its brilliant berries. 18 to 20 feet.

Aucuparia. *European Mountain Asb.* Very beautiful, with straight, smooth trunk. Foliage deep green, turning yellow in autumn. Erect growth, 20 to 30 feet high. White flowers in May, followed by bright orange-red berries which cling all winter. Interesting for lawn or park.

Aucuparia pendula. *Weeping Mountain Asb.* The branches of this distinct variety are of a decidedly straggling pendent character, turning and twisting in every direction, each branch apparently struggling to be as different from its neighbor as possible, producing a pleasing effect. Like the other varieties of the family, the tree bears many clusters of bright red berries, which hang all winter. The pinnate foliage is distinctively beautiful. 10 to 20 feet.

Aurea. *Golden Mountain Asb.* A golden-leaved variety; dwarf in growth. An excellent tree for constant color in grouping. 20 to 25 feet.

Quercifolia. *Oak-leaved Mountain Ash.* Of the same fine habit, but with dark, lobed leaves, downy underneath. 20 to 30 feet.



American Elm
3-inch transplanted

TILIA · LINDEN

Americana. *American Linden.* The Basswood is a native forest tree of unusual, stately beauty. Growth rapid and upright, with smooth branches and broad, heart-shaped leaves; has curiously pendent and cream-colored flowers on long, winged peduncles in July, of delightful fragrance. Few trees equal this, with its rich green foliage and splendid habits of growth, adapting itself readily to various soils and conditions, making it useful for the lawn or street. 40 to 60 feet.

Europaea. *European Linden.* Famous the world over as an avenue tree of great beauty and dignity. It closely resembles its American cousin, with smaller foliage and decidedly more compact growth. The pyramidal heads of unusual regularity make it a desirable lawn tree. It grows rapidly, attaining a height of 60 to 80 feet. Foliage is heart-shaped; a deep, rich green, turning to a beautiful yellow and brown in autumn.



Few trees equal the American Linden for street planting

ULMUS · ELM

Most Elms become very tall, with great spreading limbs. The trees live to a great age and are noted for their graceful and majestic appearance. All of them are excellent for large estates and parks, while in most portions of the North the most popular tree for street planting and for shading drives and avenues is *Ulmus americana*. When poplars are planted for immediate effect, Elms and Oaks should be planted at the same time for permanent growth.

Americana. *American Elm.* The noblest and most dignified tree in the world for the street. Broad, arching branches with splendid dark green foliage, afford abundant shade. 60 to 75 feet.

Huntingdonii (Hollandica vegeta). *Huntingdon Elm.* Clean, smooth bark; erect stately habit. Not so subject to attacks of insects as some kinds, and one of the best ornamental trees. 40 to 60 feet.

Latifolia (Hollandica belgica). *Scotch Elm.* A grand, spreading tree of rapid growth and variable habit. Attains a height of 60 feet.

Glabra Camperdownii. *Camperdown Elm.* A remarkably picturesque weeping tree, that extends its branches horizontally until it forms a complete arbor. It does not grow over 15 feet high, while its branching head often covers 18 feet or more.



The all-year-around beauty of the Evergreens is especially enjoyed when they are planted near the house
Home of Mr. Charles Bechhoefer

EVERGREENS

Since the Evergreens retain their foliage continuously throughout the year, they have a value and use in landscape planting not possessed by any other class of plants. In this northern section, where the winters are long, their cheerful green color, in contrast with the snow, is a continual source of pleasure. Their attractiveness is none the less certain during the summer months, as their character and appearance is such as to give a decided additional beauty to the grounds. A consideration of the many varieties we list will acquaint the reader with their great diversity of form, color, habit of growth, and general appearance.

Location

Where the grounds are spacious, the taller-growing Evergreens can be nicely located in informal groups toward the sides or rear where they will have room for unhampered development. Such groups give an opportunity to secure a pleasing color contrast by using the bright-foliaged White Fir, Blue Juniper, or Blue Spruces as a foreground to such darker-colored varieties as Arborvitæ, Red Cedar, Norway Spruce, or Pines.

Selection

In variety of form, the Evergreens offer a choice to fill any needs or fit any situation. There are narrow-growing pyramidal Arborvitæs, bushy Spruces, tall, graceful Pines, close-growing Cedars, and the dwarf, low-growing Sabin Juniper, the Yews and the Mountain Pines, that do not exceed 4 feet in height. Indeed, an entire planting can be made of Evergreens alone.

Planting

Our Evergreens are given special care, handled carefully, and transplanted frequently so that they are in proper condition to be successfully moved from the nursery. All prices listed are for trees balled with earth and wrapped in burlap, so that they reach customers in good condition. For immediate effects, we can supply large-sized specimens in almost every variety. The best planting-time is from about May 5 to the first part of June, although sometimes, in favorable seasons, transplanting is possible in late August. In planting, a large-sized hole is required that will receive the ball of earth without cramping. Place the tree in the hole, remove the burlap covering, and, after filling two-thirds with good garden soil, flood with water and allow this to soak into the ground. Soil can then be filled in to nearly the ground-level. Newly moved Evergreens require thorough waterings several times a week until established.

Our Landscape Service Department (see catalogue, pages 2 and 3) will be pleased to give suggestions as to selecting of Evergreens and advise as to suitable location on your property.

Current prices of Evergreens are given in price-list appended to this catalogue



Pyramidal Arborvitæ
(*Thuja pyramidalis*)

ABIES • FIR

Balsamea. *Balsam Fir.* A regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the cone shape when quite young. Leaves dark, lighter beneath. 30 to 50 feet.

Brachyphyllea. *Nikko Fir.* Comes from Japan and gives promise of being one of our best evergreens. Growth is quite rapid and is suited for background in groups. 30 feet.

Concolor. *White Fir.* The White Fir of the Rocky Mountains is one of the most beautiful species in cultivation, growing 40 to 50 feet in height. It withstands heat and drought better than any other Fir; needs a protected position.

Douglasii. *Douglas' Fir.* A Colorado species. Forms a large, spreading pyramid of light green foliage, 40 to 50 ft. in height.

Fraseri. *Double Balsam Fir.* This variety is much more desirable than Balsam Fir. Its foliage is double and its silvery line in the sun is very attractive. Its dark green color with its silvery lining and symmetrical form make it attractive in the landscape. 30 to 50 feet.

JUNIPERUS • JUNIPER

Pfitzeriana. *Pfitzer's Juniper.* One of the most beautiful and attractive Junipers; its form is different, not growing so pyramidal as most of the others, but more open, with graceful branches that appeal to most lovers of evergreens. We have been growing this for a number of years, but it is a new and rare type. 8 to 10 feet.

Procumbens. *Trailing Juniper.* If these shrubs are planted in groups, they form a mat over the ground. They make an attractive planting for hillsides or are good for rock-gardens. 18 in.

Sabina. *Sabin's Juniper.* A thickly branched, low, spreading

tree, that rarely reaches 6 feet in height; variable, sometimes procumbent. It is very hardy and thrives in the poorest soils; can be trained into any shape.

Suecica. *Swedish Juniper.* Resembles the Irish Juniper in habit, and is a great acquisition in this climate, owing to its hardness. Gives a fine pyramidal effect. 12 feet.

Virginiana. *White Juniper; Red Cedar.* Is always popular and can be used in a number of ways, thriving and making a fine appearance in soils where other trees will not grow. 25 to 30 ft.

Virginiana glauca. *Glaucous Juniper.* Sometimes called the Blue Juniper. Its rich, light blue, silvery foliage makes it attractive the entire season. It is one of the finest blue types of the evergreen family. 12 to 18 feet.

Virginiana Schottii. *Schott's Juniper.* Much more dense and compact in growth than the Red Cedar; makes a beautiful specimen for a background for evergreen clumps. Its foliage is a rich, dark green. 12 to 15 feet.

PICEA • SPRUCE

Alba. *White Spruce.* Compact, upright, long-lived, retaining its branches to the ground; aromatic, drought-resisting; color light green to glaucous blue. Native and very hardy. 60 to 70 feet.

Canadensis. *Black Hills Spruce.* A handsome, small tree, with slender, pendulous branches; dense and compact; valuable for cold climates and light, dry soils. One of the best Spruces for Minnesota plantings. 30 to 40 feet.

Engelmanni. *Engelmann's Spruce.* A choice and valuable Rocky Mountain tree, of dense, pyramidal growth. Has the stiff foliage of *Picea pungens* and the glaucous color of the latter. Hardy in almost all parts of the country. 40 to 50 feet.

Excelsa. *Norway Spruce.* The most generally used of evergreen trees. Useful for screens and windbreaks on account of its rapid growth. It makes a tall tree, and is of pyramidal, symmetrical growth, its lower branches sweeping the ground. 30 to 50 feet.

Nigra Doumetti. *Doumett's Black Spruce.* A dwarf variety of beautiful, dark green, and suited for foreground planting in groups of evergreens. This type is attracting much attention at our nurseries from all interested in this class of plantings. Valuable for planting close to buildings. 6 feet.

Omorika. *Omorika Spruce.* A variety from Europe, with foliage silvery underneath; unique and attractive. 15 feet.



Juniperus Pfitzeriana



Red Cedar (Juniperus Virginiana)



Plantings that are so much admired are results of the knowledge of trees and plants possessed by the H. & O. Service. Home of Mr. Ben Baer

PICEA, continued

Pungens. Colorado Spruce. A symmetrical tree of conical outline. Leaves are bluish green, with pointed spines. Cones 3 to 4 inches long, glossy brown. Beautiful and extremely hardy. 30 to 40 feet.

Pungens glauca. Colorado Blue Spruce. Magnificent, with a silvery blue sheen. Hardy in any exposure, of vigorous growth and elegant habit, with broad branches. A tree of special value as a lawn specimen because of good color and symmetrical growth. 30 to 40 feet.

Pungens Kosteri. Koster's Colorado Blue Spruce. The best and most attractive of the Blue Spruces. Foliage is silvery blue, with heavy needles densely crowded on the branches. Our trees, which were imported from Mr. Koster, the Holland originator, have been planted far apart in the nursery rows, and have developed into perfect specimens. These trees can no longer be imported and since the present supply in this country is quite limited, they will soon be unobtainable. 25 to 30 feet.

PINUS • PINE

Austriaca. Austrian Pine. A tall tree with a broad crown. Foliage is deep green; cones are yellowish brown. The dense foliage and fast growth make it particularly well adapted to screen or windbreak plantings. 60 to 70 feet.

Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine. A distinct type, resembling somewhat the White Pine, but its needles are not so long and it is a much better lawn tree. Foliage very dark green. Grows conical and makes an excellent-shaped tree, adding a touch of attractive color to the winter landscape. 20 to 30 feet.

Montana Mughus. Dwarf Mugho Pine. A unique Alpine species, broader than its height and sometimes almost prostrate, forming a dark, dome-shaped bush, 5 to 6 feet high. Used for planting on rocky banks, terrace slopes, and particularly effective when grown at the corners of entrances.

Strobus. White Pine. A beautiful tall tree with regular whorls of horizontal branches, which form a symmetrical pyramidal crown. The thick foliage and beautiful lines have made it most popular. 75 to 100 feet.

Sylvestris. Scotch Pine. Branches are horizontal, sometimes pendulous. Tree usually assumes a pyramidal shape, although when it becomes quite old, the top may be broadly rounded. Foliage bluish green. 40 to 50 feet.



Black Hills Spruce is a valuable tree



PSEUDOTSUGA · DOUGLAS SPRUCE

Douglasii. *Douglas Spruce.* This is a very hardy evergreen which looks very much like a Spruce but is different botanically. Its habit is symmetrical and quite full. 50 to 60 feet.

TAXUS · YEW

Canadensis. *Canadian Yew.* Grows rather small, like a shrub. Attractive in mass plantings and borders. 4 feet.

Cuspidata brevifolia. *Japanese Yew.* Hardier than the English varieties. Foliage beautiful and of irregular outline. 5 to 6 feet.



Pinus Mugus

THUYA · ARBORVITÆ

Occidentalis. *American Arborvitæ.* The well-known screen and hedge plant. Grows naturally to a tree 30 feet tall, but can be kept down to any size by shearing, which it stands without loss of vigor. Will grow even in wet soils.

Occidentalis compacta. *Compact Arborvitæ.* Dwarf and compact in its growth. Good for outside border in evergreen groups. It is one of those pleasing types of tree that everybody likes.

Occidentalis Douglasii aurea. *Douglas' Golden Arborvitæ.* One of the best golden colors in evergreens. A compact form and very striking in group plantings.

Occidentalis globosa. *Globe Arborvitæ.* Dwarf and compact; grows naturally into a rounded, almost ball-like form, that makes it useful in groupings for specimens, vases, or for formal planting about garden walks, etc. 4 to 6 feet.

Occidentalis Wareana. *Siberian Arborvitæ.* Grows very compact and of pyramidal form; foliage rich dark green and very dense. Seldom over 9 feet.

Occidentalis pyramidalis. *Pyramidal Arborvitæ.* Its columnar habit makes it especially valuable for plantings, giving height and uneven lines. No other variety is better suited for formal plantings or working in formal gardens. Very hardy and can be used extensively.

TSUGA · HEMLOCK

Canadensis. *Hemlock Spruce.* A graceful tree, with loose, open growth, and yew-like foliage. It can be kept in dense form if pruned. Prefers moist soil, and grows rapidly. 40 to 50 feet.



A block of Blue Spruce from 5 to 8 feet high. Note that H. & O. Quality, and the manner in which they are made ready to ship



Even where space is limited the grounds can be very attractive when suitably planted. Ask the H. & O. Service
Home of Mr. G. R. Walding

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Because of their easy culture, rapid growth, adaptability to most any situation, and their great diversity in size, foliage and bloom, the shrubs are of first importance in creating landscape beauty. More pleasing effects can be produced in a few seasons' time by the judicious planting of shrubs than by the use of any other plant. Their cost, too, is quite moderate, and the investment will increase in value each season.

Situation

Suitable locations to plant shrubs about the home yards are many. The house foundation walls and the angles and corners should be softened by shrubs of medium height. Such plants as the Spirea (in variety), Snowberry, Hydrangea, Indian Currant, Barberry, and others of like nature are suited to this use. Taller-and heavier-growing varieties, such as Lilacs, Philadelphus and Bush Honeysuckles are better planted toward the sides and rear of the grounds. Here their growth can be used to give a frame to the property, block out undesirable views, and serve as a screen to the alley, clothes-yard, or service buildings. Such group plantings should be made in the nature of borders, and the shrubs selected and arranged to give a continuance of bloom, pleasing foliage contrasts, and fall and winter coloring of the bark and berries. Other uses and desirable locations for planting will suggest themselves on considering the characteristics of the ground—terrace and rough slopes can be covered, walks and drives bordered and bare corners of the lot filled in.

Planting

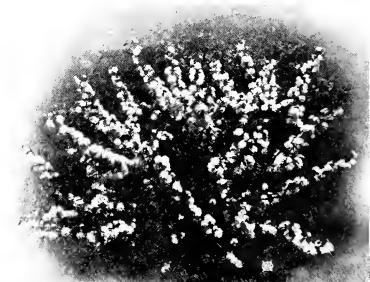
Space the larger-growing shrubs, such as Lilacs, about 4 to 5 feet apart, medium-growing shrubs, such as Bridal Wreath, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and dwarf growers, as the Japanese Barberry, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Dig the holes of ample size, place the plant, and after filling in the hole two-thirds with good top soil, add water to the level of the ground and allow this to settle. Complete the filling in of soil later. Always shorten back the top growth of the shrubs at least one-third after the planting. Failure to do this may cause the loss of the plant. Do not place any fertilizer directly around the roots but use it on the surface as a mulch.

Our Landscape Department (see catalogue pages 2 and 3) will help you select shrubs of proper kind and assortment to meet the individual requirements of your property. Our men are well acquainted with the characteristics and habits of growth of flowering shrubs; you will find their suggestions quite practical and helpful.

For prices of varieties in this department, see special price-list
inside of back cover

AMELANCHIER • JUNEBERRY

Alnifolia. An oval-leaved shrub which enjoys wide popularity in the western states. The white flowers are borne in short racemes and are quite showy. After them come purplish fruits which change to blue-black when fully ripe. Good for obtaining wild effects and eminently suited for partially shaded places and for shallow, rocky soils. 4 to 8 feet.



Double-flowering Almond



A north side planting designed to fit the architecture of the house. Home of D. F. J. Plondke

AMYGDALUS • ALMOND

Alba. Double White-flowering Almond. The very double, rose-like, white flowers entirely cover the branches with a white cloud of bloom. Both this and the following variety are excellent for planting in clumps of shrubbery and among border plantings of evergreens, where the partial concealment of the blooms perceptibly adds to their beauty. 4 to 5 feet.

Rosea. Double Pink-flowering Almond. In all respects similar to the preceding variety, except that the flowers are rose-colored. This variety is even more frequently used than the one with white flowers. 4 to 5 feet.

ARALIA • HERCULES' CLUB

Small trees, or large shrubs, with handsome, compound leaves. Planted in a moist, fertile soil, the Aralias will lend quite an air of the tropics because



Aralia chinensis . Hercules' Club

ARALIA, continued

of their peculiar flowers and foliage. They are fairly hardy but require some protection in extremely cold winters.

Chinensis manschurica (*Dimorphanthus manschuricus*). Mammoth leaves and creamy white flowers. Extremely ornamental and excellent for mass plantings, or for rocky banks and slopes. Its slender, prickly branches and shiny, green leaves give it a most effective appearance until late in the autumn.

Pentaphylla. Five-leaved Aralia. Has slender, prickly branches, and beautiful autumn foliage. Does well in shady places and can be planted under trees. The flowers are a peculiar greenish white, borne in long clusters. The foliage is a beautiful rich, glossy green. 5 to 8 feet.

ARONIA • CHOKEBERRY

Arbutifolia. Red Chokeberry. A tall-growing shrub with clusters of small white flowers followed in August by bright red berries that hang until winter. Crimson foliage in autumn. 6 to 10 feet.

BERBERIS • BARBERRY

Thunbergii. Japanese Barberry. Brilliant green leaves all summer, which turn to red in autumn. Later the spiny limbs are covered with crimson berries. Valuable for mass planting and for hedges.

CARAGANA • PEA TREE

Arborescens. Siberian Pea Tree. A vigorous shrub with bright green foliage and numerous small clusters of bright yellow flowers. Valuable for planting in the shrub border. 10 to 12 feet.

CEPHALANTHUS • BUTTON BUSH

Occidentalis. Button Bush. Attractive flowers are borne in dense, round heads sometime in midsummer. They are creamy white and pleasantly fragrant. Grows best in moist loam and is especially suitable for planting about ponds. 4 to 6 feet.



Berberis Thunbergii (see page 29)

CHIONANTHUS • FRINGE TREE

Virginica. *White Fringe Tree.* A large shrub, frequently a small tree, that grows easily, but needs protected positions. Dark green leaves and fragrant, drooping, open clusters of white, feathery flowers, are succeeded by small, bluish plum-like fruits. 10 to 12 feet.

CLETHRA • PEPPER BUSH

Alnifolia. *Sweet Pepperbush.* Dark green, lustrous leaves which turn to yellow tones in the fall. The fragrant, creamy white flowers are borne on erect racemes. It appears at its best in September when it is practically covered with the long, showy wands of white flowers. 4 to 6 feet.

CORNUS • DOGWOOD

One of the most popular shrubs for general planting because of its showy flowers and fruits, which make it attractive all summer, and likewise because of the brilliant color of the bark of the young shoots in the spring. All of the varieties are hardy and vigorous; they will do well in any moist, fertile soil. Valuable for shrub borders, for hedge plants and screens, in fact, for any purpose for which attractive flowering shrubs can be used.

Alba sibirica. *Red-twisted Dogwood.* Hardy free-growing, 6 to 10 feet tall, forming a small, handsome tree in some situations; in early spring the bark is a showy, dark red. Its clusters of small, white flowers in early summer are very dainty,



Flowers of the Crataegus

CORNUS, continued

and are followed in early fall by a profusion of whitish blue berries, making the shrub distinctly ornamental until midwinter.

Paniculata. *Panicked Dogwood.* This bush is distinctive because of the gray coloring of the stems. The white flowers are small, and borne profusely in great panicles early in spring. It grows quite compact, and is covered with white berries in fall which persist for a long time. 8 to 15 feet.

Sibirica variegata. *Silver Dogwood.* Noted for its beauty. A large, spreading shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, with clusters of white flowers in June; variegated foliage and coral-red bark. Nothing is more attractive in a shrub border; its white and light green leaves make it quite distinct.

Stolonifera. *Red-Osier Dogwood.* Leaves dark green above and white on the under side. The creamy white flowers are borne in dense flat-topped clusters. Decorative at all times of the year because of its reddish purple branches.

Stolonifera aurea. *Golden-barked Dogwood.* The stems are a bright golden yellow in the fall and winter, contrasting vividly with those of the crimson Siberian Dogwoods. The bush is more spreading, and foliage is about the same. 5 to 8 feet.

COTONEASTER

Acutifolia. A dense-growing shrub with small, oval, glossy, dark green leaves. Does not become very tall. Frequently used for specimen growth, and also for hedges.



Deutzia, Pride of Rochester

CRATAEGUS • THORN APPLE

An exceedingly hardy native shrub that may be used for hedges or for ornamental purposes. The flat clusters of white and pink flowers are followed by red fruits. Other varieties of Hawthorn cannot endure the temperature of this northern section. 10 to 12 feet.

CYDONIA • JAPANESE QUINCE

Japonica. For a long period in early spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers. The branches are armed with thorns throughout the season, and the growth is usually compact. Needs protection. 4 to 6 feet.

DEUTZIA

The showy flowers and ease of culture make the Deutzia extremely popular for the shrub border. It will grow in almost any well-drained soil but should not be planted north or in exposed positions; frequently used in combination with Philadelphus, Spiraea, and Forsythia for mass planting.

DEUTZIA, continued

Gracilis. A neat, dense little bush, rarely over 2 feet high, that blooms in May, wreathing its drooping branches with pure white flowers. Equally valuable for shrubberies and forcing.

Scabra. Pride of Rochester. A showy, early, and large-flowering sort that blooms in May before the others. The white flowers are large and double. Excellent as a specimen, and equally good for mass planting. Needs protection. Grows 6 to 8 feet tall.

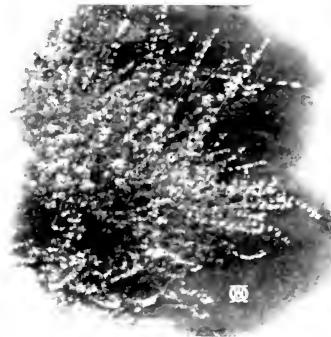
ELÆAGNUS • RUSSIAN OLIVE

Argentea. Silvery willow-like leaves and golden yellow, fragrant flowers followed by yellow fruits, make this shrub most attractive.

EUONYMUS • BURNING BUSH

Alatus. Winged Burning Bush. A distinctive shrub which is chiefly ornamental and interesting on account of its curious corky bark. The small, delicate flowers in the spring are followed by attractive red berries in the fall. It is also valuable on account of its autumn foliage, which is scarlet and is favorably commented on by all who see it. Suitable for groups or individual planting. 5 to 8 feet.

Americanus. Strawberry Bush. An ornamental and showy shrub, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant rose-colored berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until midwinter. 5 to 8 feet.



Forsythia



Snowball Hydrangea

FORSYTHIA • GOLDEN BELL

Although the Forsythias have been popular for many years, they are planted now more than ever. Their blooms appear very early in the spring, even before the leaves. All of them make a strong growth and are noted for their long, slender, curving branches which sometimes root at the tip. It is doubtful if any other spring-flowering shrub can surpass them in splendor. Not to be planted north or in exposed positions.

Suspensa. Golden Bell. An extremely graceful shrub with long, drooping branches. The shiny, dark green leaves persist until frost. Early in the spring the limbs are covered with showy golden yellow flowers. Up to 8 feet.

Suspensa Fortunei. Fortune's Forsythia. A spreading bush, with dark, shining foliage which has a purplish tint in autumn. The small clusters of deep yellow flowers are borne in the greatest profusion, and are the first to appear in the spring. 8 to 10 feet.

Viridisima. Not quite so hardy as the preceding species, but always desirable because of its golden yellow flowers and erect green branches. The narrow leaves are very dark. Valuable for mass planting as it makes vigorous growth. 6 to 8 feet.

HYDRANGEA

In this section of the country this is the most popular flowering shrub. The large panicles of bloom appear in midsummer, and sometimes continue until

after autumn frosts. They will succeed best in a moist, fertile soil, with either full exposure to the sun or in partial shade. They respond readily to good treatment. Excellent for border planting.

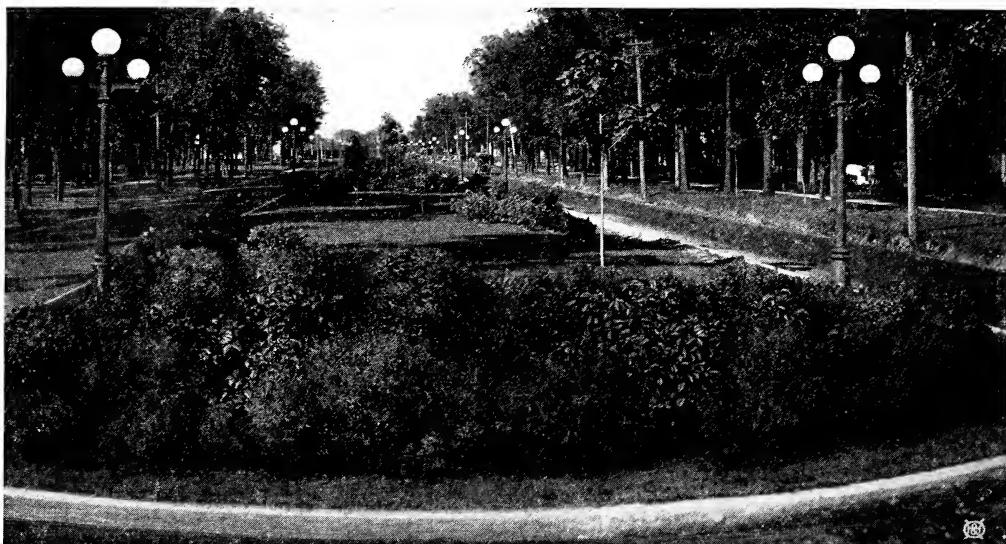
Arborescens grandiflora. Everblooming Snowball Hydrangea. This American Hydrangea is believed to be the most beautiful hardy flowering shrub ever introduced. It blooms from early June till autumn frosts. The plant attains a height of 4 to 5 feet, and bears large trusses of beautifully formed white flowers.

Paniculata grandiflora. Large-flowered Hydrangea. Bush-form. One of the most conspicuous shrubs in any collection during August and September. Its plumes of white flowers bend the branches with their weight.

Paniculata grandiflora. Tree-form. Same as the former, but grown in tree-form, and bears trusses of flowers. Most valuable for specimen planting because of its height and form of growth.



Tree Hydrangea



An arrangement of a street parkway at White Bear. Planned by H. & O. Service

LIGUSTRUM · PRIVET

Regelianum. *Regel's Privet.* Branches dense and gracefully drooping, giving a distinctly attractive appearance. In autumn the foliage turns dark red. The plants are strong growers and in many places are useful for hedge planting. 5 to 6 feet. See also page 30.

LONICERA · HONEYSUCKLE

Almost any fertile soil produces strong, upright growth of the varieties of Bush Honeysuckle. Their showy flowers and bright berries make the plant extremely decorative over a long period. Every mass planting should contain at least one or two of the many attractive sorts. They prefer sun but do well in partial shade.

Bella albida. *Bella Honeysuckle.* A handsome hybrid of strong growth. White flowers are borne in great clusters, followed by attractive ropes of red berries which remain all summer. 6 to 8 feet.

Fragrantissima. *Fragrant Honeysuckle.* In sheltered situations the dark green leaves of this shrub are retained late into fall. Its pretty pink-

LONICERA, continued

and-white flowers in early spring are most delightfully fragrant. Needs protection. 6 feet.

Ledebouri. *Ledebour's Honeysuckle.* A variety with bright, pretty flowers. It is strong and attractive, and should be used in border plantings. 4 to 6 feet.

Morowii. *Morrow's Honeysuckle.* A native of Japan. Pure white flowers, which change to yellow tones, are produced in great profusion early in the spring. After them appear a multitude of bright red berries which ripen during the summer. These are retained on the bush until late in the fall. 4 to 6 feet.

Tatarica. *Pink Tartarian Honeysuckle.* In spring the profusion of pink flowers forms a beautiful contrast with the foliage. During summer and autumn, the bush is covered with orange and red berries. 6 to 8 feet.

Tatarica alba. *White Tartarian Honeysuckle.* One of the best species. White flowers, borne late in the spring, make a splendid contrast with the brilliant green foliage. In late summer or autumn the shrub is literally covered with a quantity of orange or red berries. The appearance of the bush is splendid at all times of the year. 6 to 8 feet.



Bush Honeysuckle

LYCIUM · MATRIMONY VINE

Occasionally trained over arches or trellises but far more effective results may be obtained if the shrubs are planted at the top of walls or trellises so that the graceful stems are permitted to sprawl over.

Chinense. A vigorous, hardy, climbing plant, with bright purple flowers, which are succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries.

POTENTILLA · CINQUEFOIL

Fruticosa. Blooms all summer and, being of a dwarf habit, it is a suitable shrub for outside border plantings. Flowers are bright yellow. 2 to 3 feet.



The grounds of St. Paul Automobile Club show the results of careful planting

PHILADELPHUS • MOCK ORANGE

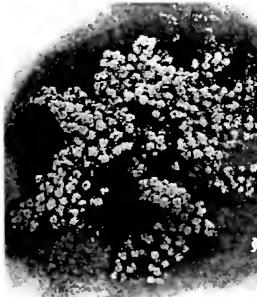
These fall quite naturally among the shrubs that should be in every collection. They are quite hardy and flower freely; the blooms are extremely fragrant; and the branches are generally graceful. Well adapted to group planting or for specimen use. If left untrimmed they will grow high enough to be valuable for screens. Almost any soil that is well drained will be satisfactory, but at least average fertility should be maintained. If any

decorative scheme required the use of only one flowering shrub, we have no doubt but that some variety of *Philadelphus* would be used. How fortunate it is that we are able to use them in great quantity, or by grouping them with lilacs and other fragrant flowering shrubs, we can enjoy some delectable perfume all summer long.

Coronarius. Common Mock Orange. Bears fragrant, creamy white flowers in great profusion. The form of the bush is rather pleasing because of the upright growth of the branches, which frequently arch. This is the best-known variety and possibly the most popular. Its showy flowers make a grand display wherever it is planted. 8 to 10 feet.

Coronarius aureus. Golden Dwarf Mock Orange. Golden foliage that remains bright through the season.

Grandiflorus. Flowers are considerably larger than the common variety; they are white and are extremely showy. This shrub makes a tall growth and its spreading branches present an attractive appearance.



Philadelphus Lemoinei

PHILADELPHUS. continued

Lemoinei. The blooms of this variety, and of the other sorts originated by Lemoine, are considerably larger than those of the common Mock Orange, although the growth is not so tall. In June the shrub is covered with fragrant semi-double blooms. 4 to 5 feet.

Lemoinei, Avalanche. Arching branches with quantities of large, fragrant, white flowers. 3 to 4 feet.

Lemoinei, Mont Blanc. Distinct flowers, large and fragrant. Bush medium size. 3 to 4 feet.



Plant and half-sized flower of *Philadelphus*



Rhus Cotinus, Smoke Bush

PRUNUS • FLOWERING PLUM

Triloba. *Double-flowering Plum.* The large, double, pink flowers resemble roses, and are crowded along the slender branches.

RHAMNUS • BUCKTHORN

Extremely valuable in this part of the country for hedges. It will stand well under clipping, or it may be permitted to grow naturally. The handsome foliage and showy berries give it a remarkably good appearance. Both the varieties we grow will do well in any ordinarily good soil, but to make their strongest growth they should be planted in moist loam. Partial shade will not harm them in the least; foliage remains green until late in the autumn.

Caroliniana. *Carolina Buckthorn; Indian Cherry.* A good variety for natural planting. Its ornamental black berries make it quite attractive, and the birds like to feed on them.

Cathartica. *Common Buckthorn.* The ovate, dark green leaves are attractive throughout the season. Flowers small and inconspicuous. The black fruits are about the size of a pea. It stands shearing well and is easily kept trimmed to any desired height and form. 8 to 12 feet.

RHUS • SUMAC

Although the flowers possess considerable attractiveness in themselves, the chief beauty of Sumac lies in the crimson fruits and peculiar compound foliage. In autumn the leaves of all varieties are brilliant red; this is more noticeable if they are



Cut-leaved Elder (see page 23)

RHUS, continued

planted in localities where the background will furnish contrast. They will grow well in almost any soil that is well drained, and they are noted for being extremely hardy.

Cotinus. *Purple Fringe; Mist Tree.* A familiar shrub in many old farmyards and most attractive in summer because of the light, airy, or mist-like covering of the panicles of bloom. This is an interesting shrub to group with others on account of its peculiar flowers. 10 to 15 feet.

Aromatica. *Fragrant Sumac.* Foliage turns to brilliant scarlet in autumn. Flowers yellow; red berries in July. 2 to 4 feet.

Glabra. *Smooth Sumac.* Flowers are borne in large panicles at ends of the branches, and are followed by the crimson clusters of fruits which last all winter. Excellent for mass plantings. 10 to 15 feet.

Glabra laciniata. *Dwarf Cut-leaved Sumac.* Low growth and fern-like foliage make this variety distinctive. Foliage is brilliantly colored in the fall months. 3 to 4 feet.

Typhina. *Tall Cut-leaved Sumac.* In most respects similar to *R. glabra laciniata*, except that it is a tall-growing form. 8 to 10 feet.



Cut-leaved Sumac

RIBES • FLOWERING CURRENT

Alpinum. *Mountain Currant.* Yellowish green flowers are borne in clusters. The light-colored branches and refined foliage make it quite handsome. The glossy leaves are brilliant with color during the fall months. Very useful for dry soils.

Aureum. *Yellow-flowering Currant.* Large, yellow, showy flowers are produced in clusters early in the spring. Later the bush is covered with a crop of dark brown or black berries which may be eaten. The leaves are bright lustrous green, densely covered with yellowish dots when young. The form of the shrub is upright and will usually attain a growth of 5 to 8 feet.

Gordonianum. *Pink-flowering Currant.* The beautiful rose-colored blossoms of this hybrid are borne in pendent racemes in May. 5 to 7 feet.

ROBINIA • FLOWERING LOCUST

Hispida. *Rose Acacia; Pink Locust.* This shrub grows naturally from Virginia to Georgia in the mountains. It is of dwarf growth, generally not more than 4 to 6 feet tall. The younger limbs are generally covered with light bristles all the year. Showy rose-colored flowers appear in late spring or early summer. This shrub will be successful in almost any soil that is well drained.

SAMBUCUS • ELDER

Nigra aurea. *Golden Elder.* Contrasted with other shrubs, the golden leaves of this Elder give heightened effects in tone and color. Flowers white, in flat-topped cymes in early summer. It can be pruned into a neat, compact little bush, or will grow naturally to 6 to 8 feet.

Nigra laciniata. *Cut-leaved Elder.* The leaves of this variety are fern-like in formation, and the shrub is of half-drooping habit. One of the finest in cultivation, being especially effective in masses. Grow 5 to 6 feet.

Racemosa. *Red-berried Elder.* Of somewhat stockier growth than the other varieties, with white flowers in cymes, followed by red fruits. Blooms in early summer, and the berries which follow are much relished by the birds. 8 to 12 feet.

SPIRÆA

In the Spiræa family are found quite a number of varieties, some of which differ so widely that a person unacquainted with them would never realize that they had any points in common. Some of them grow in the form of small, compact bushes, while others have long, arching branches and open heads. Practically all of them bloom profusely, and if a good selection of varieties is made, some of them will be in bloom at all times during the summer season. All of them are extremely hardy and quite easy to grow. They will succeed best in moist, fertile soil with some exposure, but they will bloom creditably almost anywhere. There is almost no place about the grounds for which some Spiræa will not be suitable. They may be used for specimens, hedges, screens, or for group planting with other shrubs.

Arguta. Narrow bright green leaves which assume yellow and orange tints near the end of the season. Pure white flowers are borne early in the spring; quite hardy. 3 to 5 feet.

Aurea. *Golden Spiraea.* One of the best of our yellow-leaved shrubs. Holds its color all summer.

Billardii. Narrow, dense spikes of bright pink flowers. A strong grower; useful for shrubberies. Good for cut-flowers. 4 to 5 feet.

Bumalda. Dwarf. Showy, rose-colored flowers all summer. One of the best for growing in front of tall shrubs. 2 to 3 feet.



High-Bush Cranberry (see page 25)

SPIRÆA, continued

Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Dwarf. Bears flat heads of brilliant rosy blossoms all through the latter part of summer; an exceedingly free-blooming variety. 2 to 3 feet.

Callosa alba. Dwarf. Pure white; one of the best dwarfs; blooms all summer; can be planted as a margin to the shrubbery border or as a single specimen. 2 to 3 feet.

Callosa rubra. Deep rose-red flowers are produced in close clusters nearly all summer. 4 feet.

Douglasii. Reddish brown branches; leaves rather oblong, green above and woolly white beneath. The pink flowers are borne on long, dense panicles during midsummer. 5 to 7 feet.

Opulifolia. It grows rapidly upright to 10 feet, although its branches droop when laden with white flowers.

Prunifolia. As the leaves are opening, small, snow-white, double flowers wrap themselves along the branches in a lavish display of bloom. 5 to 6 feet.

Sorbifolia. Long, showy panicles of white flowers. A fine Spiraea. 6 to 7 feet.

Thunbergii. Low-growing; rounded. Abundant small white flowers in May almost cover the bush. Foliage is quite dense. 3 to 4 feet.

Van Houttei. *Bridal Wreath.* Pure white flowers are borne in clusters late in the spring. Graceful, arching branches. Most used and admired of all hardy shrubs. 5 to 6 feet.



Spiræas are graceful for side entrances

SYMPHORICARPOS • SNOWBERRY

Racemosus. *Snowberry.* Usually 3 to 5 feet tall, with numerous spreading branches. The white or rose flowers are produced in great number during the summer. These are followed by white berries which remain on the bush until winter. Excellent for grouping or massing. They will grow under trees in dense shade and succeed in poor soil where practically nothing else would grow.

Vulgaris. *Coral Berry; Indian Currant.* The greenish red flowers appear in summer, followed by a great quantity of red or purple berries which cling to the branches throughout the winter. Occasionally the leaves are tinged with shades of red or purple when young. Valuable for any situation, but eminently adapted to poor soil.



Public Library and grounds at White Bear, Minn. Are the grounds around your town library as handsome as these?

SYRINGA • LILAC

Lilacs are decidedly most effective when planted in groups. They produce an abundance of showy flowers in spring and early summer. In certain parts of the New England States, every farm has several large clumps of lilacs planted about the house, and during the spring months the air is fairly saturated with their delicate fragrance. This custom could easily be adapted anywhere, for the shrubs are easily transplanted in the fall and spring, and make a strong growth in any good soil. The only attention they require is the removal of dead flowers after blooming. Pruning should be done immediately after the blooms are removed; if done during the winter and spring it will destroy many of the flowers.

During the last few years many new sorts of Lilacs have been introduced. In most cases these introductions bloom more frequently and have

SYRINGA, continued

larger flowers and panicles. They may be obtained in almost any shade of blue. We particularly recommend the named French varieties; in most cases they will be found preferable to the other sorts in our list.

Japonica. *Giant Tree Lilac.* The only tree-form in the group, growing to 20 feet high. Blooms in June and July, with long, white, showy flower-plumes.

Josikaea. *Hungarian Lilac.* Purple flowers in June after other Lilacs are no longer in bloom. 8 to 10 feet.

Persica. *Persian Lilac.* Its pale lilac flowers are very fragrant and are borne in large, loose panicles in late spring. 6 to 8 feet.

Persica alba. *White Persian Lilac.* Of similar habit to the former, with white flowers. 6 to 8 feet.

Villosa. *Himalayan Lilac.* A bushy shrub, with pinkish lilac flowers in long, slender panicles. 8 to 10 feet.

Vulgaris. *Common Purple Lilac.* The familiar species of all fine old gardens, with dense, panicles of lilac flowers in May. 12 to 15 feet.

Vulgaris alba. *Common White Lilac.* Similar to above with pure white, fragrant flowers. 12 to 15 feet.

NAMED FRENCH LILACS

The named sorts are much superior to the old type of Common Purple and White, and they bloom when plants are much younger. 6 to 8 feet.

Alphonse Lavallee. Fine blue, shaded violet.
Belle de Nancy. Satiny rose, white center.

Charles X. Reddish purple; large.

Dr. Masters. Clear lilac; superb.

Ludwig Spaeth. Dark purplish red; superb.

Marie Legraye. One of the finest white Lilacs.

Michael Buchner. Dwarf; pale lilac.

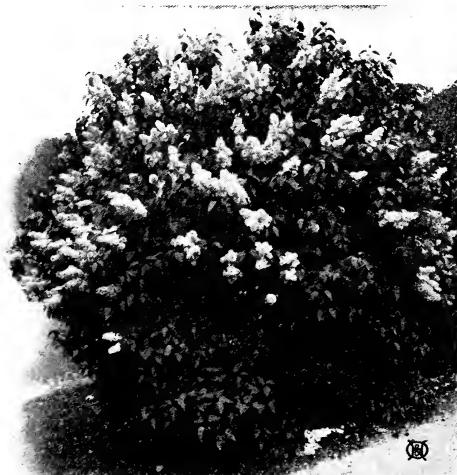
Madame Lemoine. Fine double white Lilac.

President Carnot. Pale blue.

President Grevy. A beautiful blue.

President Viger. Bluish lilac; extra.

Rubra de Marley. Purplish red; fine.



Madame Lemoine Lilac



Among the multitude of shrubs available for foundation planting the Spiraea holds first place

TAMARIX • TAMARISK

Hispida festialis. Blooms when few other shrubs are in flower, and its feathery, delicate, soft pink sprays of blossoms are exceedingly attractive. 8 to 10 feet.

Odessana. Caspian Tamarisk. The pink flowers are borne in loose panicles late in the summer. Growth is upright and sturdy; foliage is bright green. 5 to 6 feet.

VIBURNUM • SNOWBALL

Many of the species in our lists are attractive throughout the entire season. They produce great masses of bloom during the spring and summer, and later are decorated by large clusters of bright berries. The foliage of some varieties assumes vivid coloring in autumn. The showier sorts are excellent for specimen plants and practically all of them are remarkably well adapted to grouping or massing. All of the sorts in our lists will thrive in any good soil, with a sunny situation preferred.

Carlesii. Carles' Snowball. Of recent introduction from Korea, producing delicate spice-scented flowers in May and June. Buds are pink, changing to pure white, and last through the season. 3 to 4 feet.

Dentatum. Arrow-wood. Rather bushy shrub of upright growth, with heart-shaped, bright green leaves. The creamy white flowers are borne in numerous flat-topped clusters in late spring and early summer. These are followed by blue-black berries and later during the season the foliage is colored by beautiful tones of red and purple. 8 to 10 feet.

Lantana. Wayfaring Tree. A large shrub, usually growing 8 to 10 feet tall. Its heart-shaped leaves and showy flower-clusters make it most attractive. Red berries, which later change to black, follow the flowers.

Lentago. Sheepberry. A large-growing shrub; leaves bronze when young, glossy green in mid-summer, and brilliant orange and red in autumn. Flowers creamy white, with dark blue berries in autumn on red stems. 10 to 12 feet.

VIBURNUM, continued

Opulus. High-bush Cranberry. Upright spreading branches; the white flowers are borne in flat-topped clusters early in the summer. 8 to 10 feet.

Opulus. High-bush Cranberry. American type. Quite different from the regular type; leaves glossy green with red stems; free from insects. 8 to 12 feet.

Opulus sterile. Common Snowball. Handsome white flowers are produced in great globular clusters. This has long been one of the most popular varieties. It is one of the showiest varieties on our lists. 6 to 8 feet.

Tomentosum. Japanese Snowball. Flowers pure white, borne along the branch in flat cymes. These flower-clusters are sometimes 3 to 4 inches across. The foliage is quite beautiful. Should be planted where it is sheltered from extremely cold winds. 6 to 8 feet.

WEIGELA • DIERVILLA

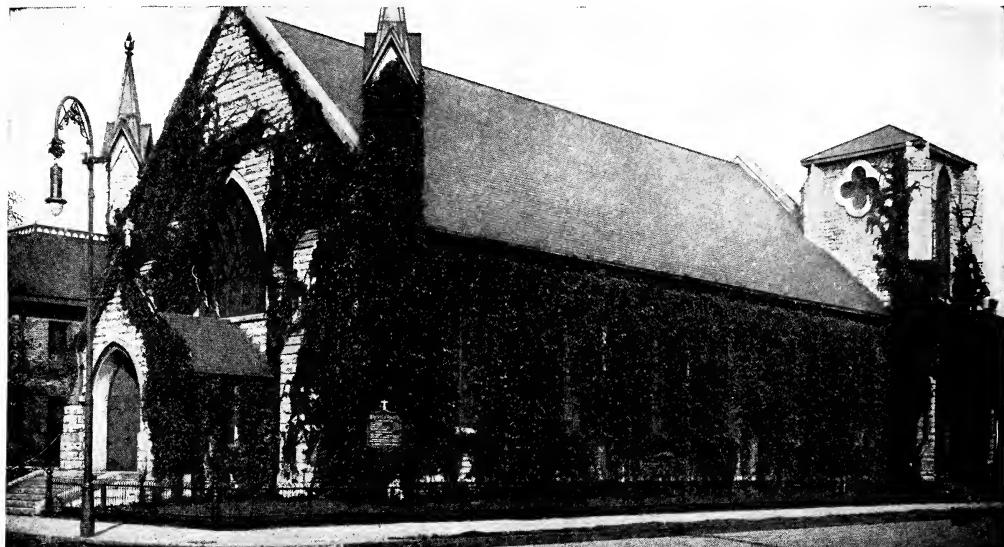
The most attractive feature of the Weigelas will be found in the delicate shell-pink flowers which are wreathed along the branches in June. The tall sorts are quite valuable for specimen plantings, and for the shrubbery background; those of dwarf growth are frequently used for borders and foundation planting. They will do well in any situation, but are most successful in a moist loam. Need winter protection.

Hybrida Desboisii. Deep rose-colored flowers borne freely. The flowers are trumpet-shaped, large and showy. The bush makes a strong growth with numerous spreading branches. 4 to 5 feet.

Hybrida, Eva Rathke. Free bloomer; large brilliant crimson flowers. Similar to the preceding variety in its trumpet-shaped blooms and in the general characteristics of growth. 4 to 5 feet.

Rosea. Remarkably showy flower; numerous spreading branches and dark green leaves. The rose-colored blooms are produced in great abundance. Ordinarily the height will be 4 to 6 feet.

Rosea nana variegata. Silvery variegated leaves and pale pink flowers. 3 to 4 feet.



Christ Church, one of St. Paul's landmarks, is almost hidden by the luxuriant growth of Ampelopsis Engelmannii

CLIMBING VINES AND CREEPERS

Climbing Vines are just as necessary in the beautifying of grounds as shrubs, trees, or grass; they have their important part in the planting of every place.

Around new buildings, they give shade quickly and are very cooling and cheerful. For verandas or trellises, there is nothing that adds more beauty than a proper selection of vines, and, by covering summer-houses or trunks of dead trees, a strikingly wild, naturalistic effect is secured.

Vines are often used for covering stone walls, rocky banks, and steep slopes, where they are not only beautiful, but the fragrance from the flowers is pleasing. Innumerable uses for vines will suggest themselves when improving a property. The ideas given here are practical and tried.

For prices of varieties in this department, see price-list inserted inside back cover page

AMPELOPSIS · HARDY IVY

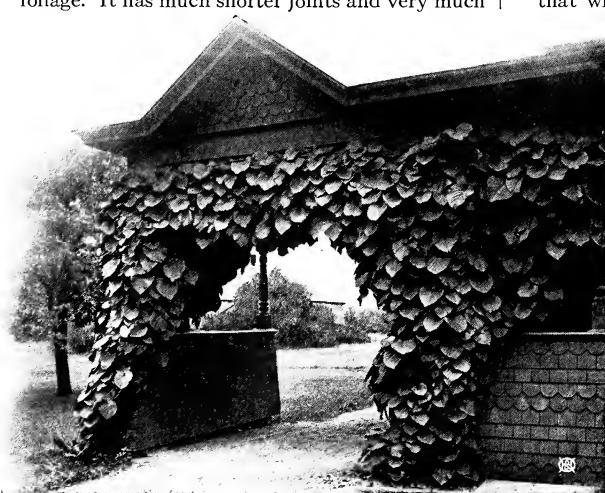
Engelmannii. *Engelmann's Ivy.* A type of the Virginia Creeper, but different in growth as well as foliage. It has much shorter joints and very much

AMPELOPSIS, continued

smaller and thicker foliage. This is the only Ampelopsis that is perfectly hardy in Minnesota, and that will cling to brick, stone, or plaster. It is equipped with sufficient tendrils by which it clings to walls to hold it close and firm. This variety is a rapid grower, has beautiful dark green foliage, and in the fall gives a beautiful autumn effect, the leaves changing to almost crimson. It is used to great advantage on churches and large buildings of all kinds, to soften the hard stone and brick effects.

Quinquefolia. *Virginia Creeper.* A native vine, most vigorous in growth. Intense crimson leaves in autumn. Excellent for wall covering.

Veitchii. *Boston Ivy.* Used generally to cover walls, its fine shoots extending to the roofs of tall buildings. In the fall the leaves assume the most gorgeous and varied tints. The young leaves are quite distinct from those which are of older growth. The vine can be made to cling even to wood. The young plants require some covering in winter for a year or more. Not altogether hardy in Minnesota.



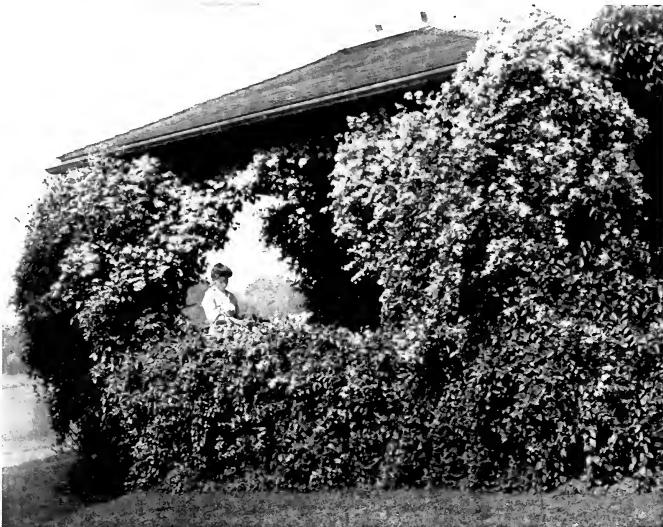
The Dutchman's Pipe is hardy, a rapid grower, with few equals as a porch screen

ARISTOLOCHIA

Sipho. Dutchman's Pipe. A magnificent hardy vine of rapid growth, with large, heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers, resembling in shape a miniature pipe. Splendid for archways or verandas, as it is a rapid grower and forms a dense, cool shade on the hottest summer days.

**BIGNONIA
TRUMPET VINE**

Radicans. Scarlet Trumpet Vine. A semi-hardy vine, climbing high and twining tightly with numerous roots along its stems. It has clusters of brilliant orange-scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers growing in clusters at the tips of the branches. Leaves large and light green.

A beautiful effect obtained with *Clematis paniculata***CELASTRUS**

Scandens. Bittersweet. Native climber, with handsome, glossy foliage. The flowers are not conspicuous, but the chief glory of the vine consists of the large clusters of beautiful, orange-crimson fruits, in quaint yellow husks, retained all winter. Bright in effect, its graceful sprays of berries are charming for winter house-decoration, and are used for draping doorways, mantels, and pictures.

CLEMATIS

(Because of the very perishable nature of Clematis, we cannot guarantee successful growth after transplanting)

Coccinea. Scarlet *Clematis*. A very handsome climber, bearing thick, bell-shaped flowers of bright coral-red. Blooms with wonderful profusion from June until frost.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Fine, white, double flowers. When this and Jackmanii are grown together, the contrast is quite charming.

Henryi. Creamy white; large and of fine shape; a free grower and bloomer. One of the finest of the large-flowered Clematis. The foliage is handsome and sets off the white flowers beautifully.

Jackmanii. Flowers, when fully expanded, are 4 to 6 inches in diameter, intense violet-purple, with a rich, velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It blooms continually from July until cut off by frost.

*Clematis Jackmanii*

Mme. Edouard Andre. Has been called the Crimson Jackmanii. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, and free in bloom. Color a distinct crimson-red. Entirely distinct from all other varieties.

Paniculata. Of rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy foliage. The flowers are of medium size, fragrant, pure white, borne in immense sheets in September, when few other vines are in bloom.

Ramona. A strong, rampant grower and a true perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of bloom all through the season. Color deep, rich lavender.

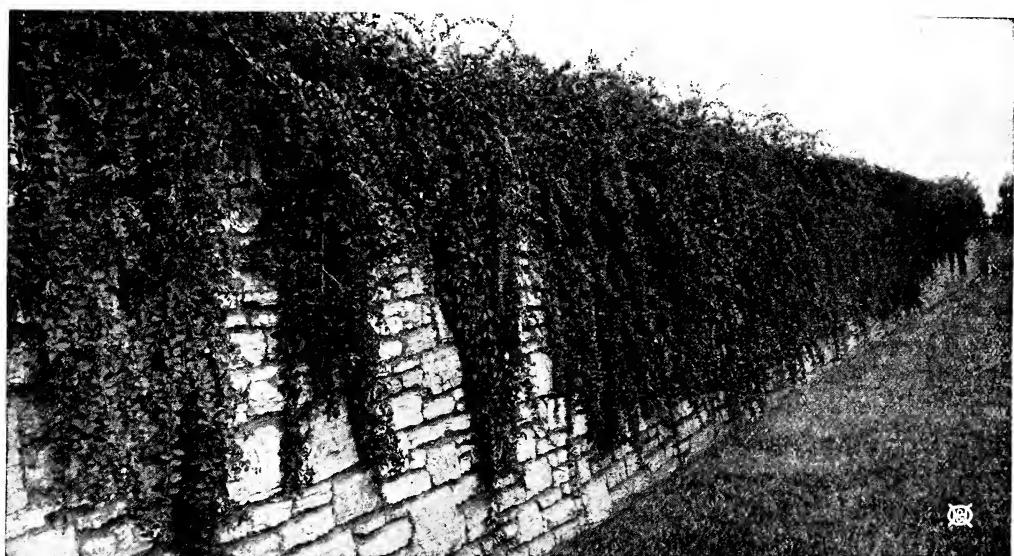
Virginiana. One of the most rapid growers, producing quantities of greenish white flowers, succeeded by brown, hair-like seed-plumes.

DIOSCOREA • CINNAMON VINE

Batatas. An unusually popular tall climber, 10 to 20 feet, bearing small clusters of cinnamon-scented white flowers.



Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle is a twining shrub with scarlet tubular flowers and bright red berries



The Matrimony Vine's long sprays of foliage make a natural drapery over rough walls

LONICERA CLIMBING HONEYSUCKLE

Halliana. *Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.* Deep green foliage, held till early winter, the fragrant yellow and white flowers blooming until frost. Its flowers are much beloved by hummingbirds, which can be seen hovering over them all summer.

Sempervirens. *Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle.* Hardest and most generally used variety. This bears during the summer clusters of scarlet, tubular flowers, and is one of the freest and best varieties. Handsome in foliage and fruit.

LYCIUM • MATRIMONY VINE

Chinense. A strong-growing, hardy plant that serves as a vine or shrub. Slender, drooping branches. Bears pink and purple flowers, from June until September, that are succeeded in winter by scarlet and orange fruits. The illustration shows the treatment of festooning a stone wall, which is very pleasing, besides breaking the hard lines of the wall.

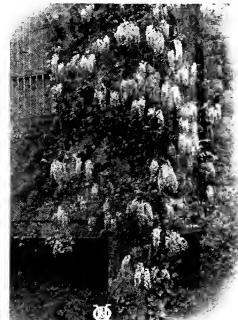


Combining beauty and utility—the pergola supports a number of Beta Grapes

VITIS • GRAPE

Hardy Wild Grape. An attractive, strong, rapid-climbing vine, with large, thick leaves; berries are small, purplish black to reddish brown, with musky flavor.

Beta. *Beta Grape.* The fruit is of as good quality as the Janesville. Northern nurserymen are offering it as a fruiting Grape for exposed locations, but as it is a vigorous climber and with good foliage, it is also a valuable addition to the ornamental list. The illustration shows the great decorative possibilities of this vine. In addition, it furnishes liberal quantities of fruit.



Wistaria Chinensis

WISTARIA

Chinensis. *Chinese Purple Wistaria.* May and August. The most popular Wistaria. Pale blue flowers in pendulous clusters. All the Wistarias are fine for growing as an embellishment to a porch. They produce most remarkable effects when twined about old stumps and arbors. All of the Wistarias need protection in Minnesota.

Chinensis alba. *Chinese White Wistaria.* White-flowered variety of the former. When this is planted with purple Wistaria, a most pleasing contrast is obtained.

Frutescens. *American Wistaria.* An American variety. Not so free as the Chinese form, but a rapid grower, Fragrant, pale blue flowers.



Thunberg's Barberry makes a splendid low hedge for the street line. It grows quite dense, and offers considerable resistance to intruders. The berries in winter are pleasing and attractive.

DECIDUOUS HEDGES

There is nothing quite so effective for the boundaries of a lawn or property division as a hedge. It does not decay, nor does it require paint, but grows more beautiful and effective each year. The first cost of installing a hedge is its only cost, so that, from an economical standpoint, it is less expensive than a fence. Dense, impenetrable hedges may be had if Japanese Barberry, Buckthorn or Cornus is used.

When a hedge is desired for screening, high-growing varieties should be used that do not require trimming; but when it is to act as a border or division, use shrubs of low, dense-growing habit.

Planting Note

A trench should be dug where the planting is to be done, excavated to a depth of a foot, and 18 inches wide. Such a trench gives an even line to guide the planter. Discard any soil of poor quality and use surface loam. Varieties such as Japanese Barberry, Buckthorn and Dogwood, or those that are to be kept closely cut, should be spaced a foot apart in the row. In using Bridal Wreath or other open-growing varieties

which are not to be kept sheared, a spacing of 2 to 2½ feet is proper. After planting, cut off at least one-third of the top of the plants to insure good lateral growth. Water thoroughly.

Information as to growth, selection or planting of hedges will be cheerfully given by our Landscape Department.

BERBERIS • BARBERRY

Thunbergii. *Thunberg's Barberry.* A species from Japan, with round, drooping habit, spoon-shaped leaves, of a fine brilliant green in summer, with the growing shoots always of a lighter shade, and taking on, from early autumn till December, the most glowing colors. After the leaves fall, the branches are seen to be loaded down with scarlet-crimson berries. It is the best of all plants to form a hedge of medium height, being impenetrable and thickly set with spines, and never growing bare. Even in winter its closely interwoven branches and twigs are extremely interesting.

Thunbergii var. Box Barberry. A dwarf upright form of Thunberg's Barberry. Quite hardy; pleasing for low hedges or for formal garden effects. Should be planted 6 inches apart.



A block of Thunberg's Barberry at The Park Nurseries



The Buckthorn makes one of the finest hedges for this section. It grows dense and forms the frame around the landscape picture

CARAGANA • PEA TREE

Arborescens. *Siberian Pea.* The foliage resembles the locust, the leaflet terminating in a short, sharp point. The blossoms appearing the last of May are a bright yellow. Forms a showy and attractive hedge.

CORNUS • DOGWOOD

Sibirica alba. *Red-twisted Dogwood.* In the winter this is the most showy of all the shrubs, standing out bright and cheerful with its brilliant red bark.

COTONEASTER

Acutifolia. A dense-growing shrub with dark green, glossy, oval leaves. The best hedge plant for the Northwest. Perfectly hardy and resembles privet, which is used so extensively in the East but which is not hardy here. We are offering this for the first time, having a few thousand plants that are ready for planting, but predict it is the coming hedge plant for this section.

ELÆAGNUS • RUSSIAN OLIVE

Argentea. Drought, heat, or cold do not have the least effect upon it; it continues to grow vigorously at all times. By cutting back each season, it forms a dense, compact hedge of most beautiful appearance. The foliage is a silvery white. The small yellow flowers are produced in great profusion.

LIGUSTRUM • PRIVET

Ibota. *Japanese Privet.* Dark, oval foliage, contrasting well with the prominent racemes of white, fragrant flowers.

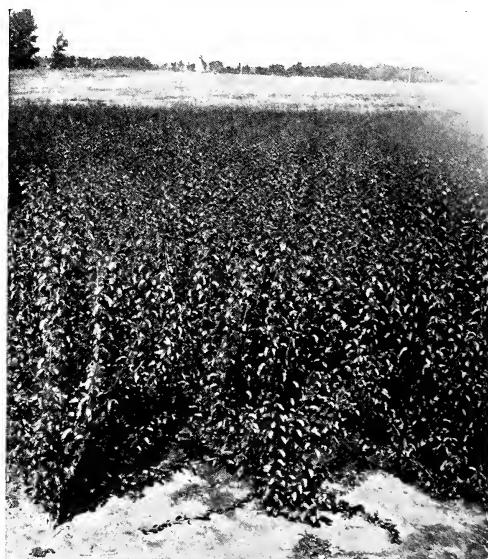
Ovalifolium. *California Privet.* Its attractive dark green foliage, hanging well into the winter, makes it almost an evergreen. We cannot recommend this in the Northwest, as it is not sufficiently hardy, but we can recommend it south of central Iowa. North of that something else should be used.

LIGUSTRUM, continued

Regelianum. *Regel's Privet.* A low, dense shrub, with almost horizontally spreading branches; graceful and sufficiently dense for hedge purposes without any trimming.

LONICERA • HONEYSUCKLE

Tatarica (Sibirica). *Tartarian Honeysuckle.* Easily one of the hardiest and best-known shrubs in the Northwest. It should be planted in the medium size, so as to make the plants branch close to the ground. Bears a multitude of blooms in the spring; these are followed by orange and red berries which last through the summer and fall.



Buckthorn plants like these make superior hedges



For a border or a division between lots, there is nothing more beautiful or graceful than *Spiraea Van Houttei*

RHAMNUS • BUCKTHORN

Cathartica. The ovate, dark green leaves are remarkably attractive throughout the season. Flowers small and inconspicuous. The black fruits are about the size of a pea. It stands shearing well and is easily kept trimmed to any desired height and form. It is hardy, and will not be injured by extreme low temperatures. This is probably the most popular hedge plant in this section. See illustration on page 30.

ROSA

Rugosa. *Japanese Rose.* Forms a beautiful hedge; large, dark green, glossy foliage; terminal clusters of ten to twelve flowers, each 3 inches in diameter.



The *Rosa rugosa* makes a good border for drive or walk

SALIX • WILLOW

Pentandra. *Laurel-leaved Willow.* Bark is brownish green. Foliage is a deep, shining green, closely resembling that of the laurel. Thrives equally well on high or low ground. An especially desirable plant for forming hedges near the water.

Vitellina aurea. *Golden Russian Willow.* It makes a good, practical tree of symmetrical form. One of its strongest ornamental features is the bright, clear golden yellow bark, which offers a pleasing contrast wherever it is used.

SPIRÆA • BRIDAL WREATH

Van Houttei. One of the most desirable shrubs known. Can be used effectively in almost any planting or grouping.

EVERGREEN HEDGES

PICEA • SPRUCE

Alba. *White Spruce.* A very hardy variety, used largely in ornamental groups. Resembles the other members of the Spruce family in its habits and growth. A fairly rapid grower; foliage light green in color. One of the finest.

Excelsa. *Norway Spruce.* This tree is perhaps the most popular member of the Spruce family, planters being very familiar with its habits. Norway Spruce is a very fast grower, and is very hardy, adapting itself to almost any and all soils.

THUYA • ARBORVITÆ

Occidentalis. *American Arborvitæ.* The American Arborvitæ is one of our best-known American Evergreens. It is perfectly hardy, and adapts itself readily to hedge purposes.



From early spring to late autumn there are always flowers to enjoy in the perennial border

HARDY PERENNIALS

Year after year the perennial plants reappear and flower abundantly. As each variety has a fixed time of blooming, a selection of plants can be made that will give flowers to cut and enjoy each day of the season—from earliest spring until fall. They require little attention, for a mulching with fertilizer in the fall and some care as to the weeding and watering during the growing season is usually sufficient.

Situation. A most satisfactory arrangement is to plant perennials in a border which can follow a wall, fence, hedge, or trellis. Plants should be placed in small groups, three or more of each variety together, and so positioned as to give pleasing combinations of bloom. In such a border the taller growing sorts could be used as a background. Next, place the medium heights and then the lower varieties at the edge. Desirable locations are also found in the foreground of shrubbery groups or borders. Here their summer bloom will add color to the foliage of the shrubs which in turn furnishes a needed background for the perennial flowers.

Soil and Planting. In preparation of the perennial border, the soil should be dug to a depth of 18 inches—more if it is practical—and the ground pulverized and mixed with decomposed manure. Good cultivation and good rich soil are the secrets of a beautiful garden.

Spring is the season usually considered the safest time for the planting in this section, although the more robust varieties can be moved successfully in early fall. A winter mulch of leaves and straw applied after the first good freeze is always advisable. In spacing the plants a good rule is to allow a distance between the plants of one-half their height; therefore, a plant growing from 24 to 30 inches high should be allowed 12 to 15 inches space.

Our Landscape Architects are fitted by training and experience to give our customers expert advice in arrangement and planting of perennial gardens. See pages 2 and 3.

NOTE.—We grow the choicest stock and pack orders carefully, but perennials are sold with the understanding that should any fail to grow it is the purchaser's loss.

For prices of varieties in this department see special price-list inside back cover

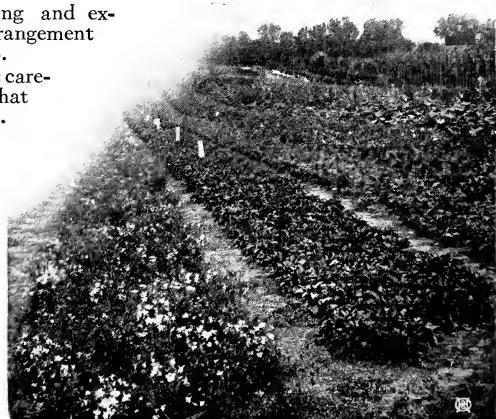
Achillea Millefolium roseum. *Rosy Milfoil.* Blooms all summer. Has a rosy red flower on stems from 12 to 18 inches. The foliage is deeply cut. Used in wild gardens; also with shrubbery.

A. Ptarmica, Boule de Neige. *Ball of Snow.* An improvement on The Pearl; the flowers are of perfect form, with full centers.

A. Ptarmica, "The Pearl." *White Milfoil.* Blooms in July and August. Height, 2 feet; flowers small, but the plant is covered with a mass of white bloom; used for gardens and shrubbery.

Aconitum Fischeri. *Monksbood.* A dwarf variety, with pale blue hood-shaped flowers. 18 inches.

A. Napellus. Dark blue flowers in early autumn.



A corner of our Perennial grounds



A perennial border that gives color during the entire summer

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Aegopodium Podagraria variegatum. *Bishop's Weed.* A rapid-growing plant, with neat green-and-yellow variegated foliage, thriving in any soil; makes a fine border for a bed of shrubs or for covering waste ground. 1 foot.

Agrostemma coronaria. *Rose Campion.* Stout, erect-growing plants, with silvery foliage, which contrasts well with the showy flowers, which are produced during June and July.

Alyssum saxatile compactum. *Golden Tuft; Basket of Gold.* Season of blooming, May and June. Height, 8 to 10 inches. Golden yellow. An excellent low-spreading plant for rockery or border.

Anchusa italicica, Dropmore Variety. *Sea Bugloss.* A grand improvement on the old Italian Alkanet; grows 5 feet high and produces its pretty gentian-blue flowers throughout the entire summer; one of the best blue perennials.

A. italicica, Opal. Similar to the above, but lustrous, light blue in color.

Anthemis tinctoria Kelwayi. *Hardy Marguerite.* Height, 18 to 24 inches. Gives a continuous showing of daisy-like flowers throughout the season. Color of bloom golden yellow.

Aquilegia canadensis. *Columbine.* Blooms from June to August. Height, 2 feet. Flowers red and yellow, held gracefully on long stems. A strong grower and free bloomer. An old favorite, and does well in almost any location.

A. chrysanthia. *Golden-spurred Columbine.* Blooms from June to August. Height, 3 feet. Color golden yellow. Desirable to plant in partially shady places, or in borders.

A. cærulea. *Rocky Mountain Columbine.* Blooms from May to July. Height, 12 to 18 inches. Color pure blue.

A. californica hybrida. Long-spurred flowers in a variety of coloring such as yellow, pink, flesh, red, etc. These are very attractive and more beautiful than the standard types.

Arabis alpina. *Rock Cress.* Blooms from April to May. Height, 6 inches. A very low-spreading plant, completely covered with pure white flowers. Used for borders or around walls or for rockery. Fine for massing.

Armeria formosa. *Sea Pink.* A fine variety, with deep crimson flowers, blooming through the summer. Fine for cutting purposes.

A. vulgaris Lauchiana. Bright rose.

Artemisia lactiflora. Unlike the other varieties, it is a most effective flowering plant. Stems 3 to 4 feet. Clothed with elegantly cut green foliage. The flower is hawthorn-scented, creamy white, spirea-like, light, graceful. August to September.

Asclepias tuberosa. *Butterfly Weed.* Compact umbels of brilliant orange-colored flowers.



The Columbine's quaint flowers



Hardy Asters

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Aster, Hardy. *Michaelmas Daisy; Starwort.* We offer a good selection in many colors. Asters are good for background planting, and bloom late.

A., Climax. Large violet flowers with yellow center. September, 5 feet.

A., Curtisia. Pale heliotrope; August and September. Height, 3 feet.

A., Hon. E. Gibbs. Pale lavender. August. Height, 3 feet.

A., Lorenz. Lavender-blue. Very early. Height, 2 feet.

A., Mrs. F. W. Raynor. Large, rich crimson-purple flowers. Height, 4 feet.

A., Novae-Angliae. *New England Aster.* Blooms late in summer. Height, 3 feet. Color violet-purple.

A., Peggy Ballard. Small, semi-double, lavender-blue. Height, 4 feet.

A., Perry's Pink. Large branched heads; reddish pink flowers. September to October. Height, 3½ feet.

A., Robert Parker. Light blue. September. Height, 3 feet.

A., Snowflake. Very free; pure white. Height, 18 inches.

A., White Queen. Fine, pure white. Height, 4 feet.

Astilbe Gruno hybrida. A splendid salmon-pink sort, growing 4 feet. Graceful spreading spikes of flowers, the finest pink yet introduced.

A., Moerheimii hybrida. A well-branched, erect spike of flowers, having a length of 2 feet and are of a beautiful creamy white. The Royal Horticultural Society of Holland considers this the most important hardy perennial introduced in many years.

A., Salland hybrida. Same nature as the others, except the color of flower is a distinct red, differing from all others.

Baptisia australis. *False Indigo.* Blooms June and July. Height 2 to 3 feet. Color dark blue.

Bleeding-Heart. See Dielytra.

Bocconia cordata. *Plume Poppy.* Blooms July and August. Height, 6 to 7 feet. Flowers creamy white. Fine for background.

Boltonia asteroides. *False Chamomile.* Blooms July to October. Height, 4 feet. Color white. A strong plant that is covered during the summer and autumn with hundreds of small white flowers.

B., latisquama. The same as above, except that the flower is a pale pink.

Campanula carpatica. *Bell-flower; Harebell.* Blooms July to August. Height, 18 inches. Color blue. Of dwarf habit, especially used for borders of beds or for edging; also for rockery. Its deep blue flowers are very attractive and it is almost always in bloom.

C. carpatica alba. Same description as above, except flower is white.

C. calycanthema. *Cup-and-Saucer; Canterbury Bell.* Blooms July and August. Height, 2 feet. Colors mixed — blue, rose and white.



Campanula

C. glomerata. *Clustered Bellflower.* Blooms all summer. Height, 18 inches. Color violet-blue. Profuse bloomer, and its bell-shaped flowers are so much out of the ordinary that they compel attention.

C. Medium. *Canterbury Bells.* These come in blue, rose, white, and choice mixed colors. Height, 3 feet.

C. persicifolia. *Peach Bells.* Blue and white saucer-shaped flowers during June and July. Height, 2 feet.

C. pyramidalis. *Chimney Bellflower.* Flowers in August. The most conspicuous of all the Campanulas, forming a perfect pyramid. Height, 4 to 5 feet.

Centauraea montana. *Perennial Cornflower.* Grows 2 feet high, bearing large, violet-blue flowers from July to September.

Chrysanthemum, Hardy Early-flowering. A strain of Chrysanthemums developed at our nursery; quite hardy in this section. Flowers are pure white. September.

C. hybridum. *Shasta Daisy.* Blooms all summer. Height, 12 to 15 inches. Color white.

C. hybridum, Alaska. Blooms all summer. Height, 12 to 15 inches. Color white. A great improvement over Shasta Daisy, being much larger, 4½ to 5 inches in diameter. Very free bloomer and much hardier than its parent.

C. maximum. *Moon-penny Daisy.* Blooms July to October. Height, 3 feet. Color white.



Shasta Daisy

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Clematis, Shrubby. This type of Clematis is deserving of the greatest popularity.

C. Davidiana. A most desirable variety, with fresh, bright green foliage and tubular, bell-shaped flowers of deep lavender-blue during August and September; deliciously fragrant.



Delphiniums (Larkspurs)

available for cutting; the main crop comes during the latter part of June, but it continues in bloom the entire summer and autumn. It succeeds everywhere.

C. rosea. Blooms June to September. Height, 12 inches. Color pink. A low-growing plant, used for borders of beds or clumps, or for rock-gardens.

Delphinium chinense. *Larkspur.* Blooms June to August. Height, 3 feet; color light blue. A low-growing variety, with pretty, fern-like foliage, and producing beautiful, deep blue flowers, which are very striking.

D. chinense album. Similar to the above except that the bloom is white, and is quite effective in large plantings when contrast in colors is desired.

D. Belladonna. The freest and most continuous blooming of all, never being out of flower from the end of June until cut down by hard frost. The clear turquoise-blue of its flowers is not equaled for delicacy and beauty by any other flower.

D. Belladonna semiplena. Large semi-double flowers of a beautiful sky-blue, tipped with lilac. Dwarf habit.



Our old friend, Sweet William



Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora

Delphinium formosum. Blooms July to September. Height, 4 feet. Color deep blue, with white eye. This variety is unsurpassed; strong.

D. Moerheimi. The first really white hybrid Delphinium introduced and a decided acquisition. Plants strong and vigorous. 4 feet high. The flowers are purest white with the slightest shading. Blooms from June until frost.

D., Siberian Hybrids. These are the finest strain of mixed hybrids ever offered. Our original stock came from Siberia, and is of the hardiest type. Plants strong and vigorous, with large flowers; spikes vary from 18 to 24 inches in length, the flowers running to lighter shades of blue.

Dielytra spectabilis. *Bleeding-Heart.* Blooms May to June. Height, 2 feet. Flowers pink and white; heart-shaped.

Digitalis purpurea. *Foxglove.* Blooms July to August. Height, 4 feet. Colors, mixed. This old favorite is very well known and very popular. It gives abundance of bloom and is suited for background in plantings.

D. gloxiniae-flora. *Gloxinia-flowered Foxglove.* A beautiful strain of finely spotted varieties. We offer them in White, Purple, Lilac, Rose, or Mixed. **Dianthus barbatus.** *Sweet William.* Blooms May to July. Height, 12 to 18 inches. Colors in assortment. Sweet Williams were usually one of the features in the gardens of our grandmothers and they continue just as popular today.

D. deltoides. *Hardy Pink.* Blooms all season. Height, 8 to 12 inches. Light red. These old-time favorites need no description; used for edging beds, in rockeries or where a low plant is needed.

D. plumarius. *Scotch Pink.* Blooms in early summer; very fragrant. Fine border plant. Height, 8 to 12 inches. Colors mixed.

D. semperflorens. *Everblooming Pink.* Height, 8 to 12 inches. Colors mixed. Blooms all summer.

Eupatorium Fraseri. Strong-growing border plants, suitable for cutting; they bear minute white flowers in dense heads. Ordinary garden soil suits them. Blooms in September.



Gaillardia grandiflora

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Ferns, Hardy. All of these are attractive, and the majority succeed best when planted on rockwork in a shady situation, or about the foundation of a house, or in a corner shaded from the sun and sheltered from strong winds. Many suitable positions for Hardy Ferns may be found in gardens where their culture is not now attempted. They should have a good depth of soil and plenty of water in summer. Ferns should be massed together, giving them sufficient space to develop; they do better when planted in this manner and are more effective from the massing. We offer a good collection of the native sorts, and used either singly or collectively they are very attractive. It is best for you to write us, telling just how they are to be used, and we can then advise you which varieties will be best for your purpose.

Funkia cærulea. *Plantain Lily.* Blooms July and August. Height, 12 inches. Color blue. Attractive, dark green, glossy foliage, with numerous tall stems, clothed with blue lily-like flowers. Attractive and decorative at all times, its drooping and overlapping leaves make it very ornamental.

F. subcordata grandiflora. *White Day Lily.* Blooms August and September. Height, 18 inches. Color

pure white. Exquisite flowers, large, long, and trumpet-shaped, with delicious fragrance. Its glossy foliage of bright light green makes it effective and attractive when grouped in masses or when set in groups of itself.

F. undulata variegata. *Variegated Day Lily.* Blooms July and August. Height, 12 inches. Color blue. Broad, waxy foliage, conspicuously and beautifully variegated with pure white. Used for foliage effect and for edging to beds of high plants.

Gaillardia grandiflora. *Blanket Flower.* Blooms June to October. Height, 2 to 3 feet; colors orange, red, brown and crimson. We offer no more desirable perennial plant than this. It blooms the entire summer, and is at home in all locations. Its flower is a bright golden yellow and rich reddish brown, going into all imaginable tints and shades.

Golden Glow. See Rudbeckia.

Gypsophila paniculata. *Baby's Breath.* Blooms August to September. Height, 3 feet. Color white. A favorite, delicately formed plant, that produces a profusion of tiny white flowers during the latter part of the summer.

G. paniculata fl.-pl. The pretty, little, double, rosette-like flowers of this new variety, which are produced in much-branched panicles, are valuable for cutting and a most desirable addition to the hardy border.

Hardy Pinks. See Dianthus.

Helenium. *Sneezewort.* All of these are desirable border plants, succeeding in any soil in a sunny location, with broad-spreading heads of flowers.

H. autumnale superbum. Golden yellow flowers during the late summer and fall months. Height, 5 to 6 feet.

Helianthus giganteus. *Hardy Sunflower.* A native variety, with medium-sized, bright canary-yellow flowers in September and October. Brightens the garden when colors are scarce, and the flowers are extra fine for home decoration. Height, 6 feet.



Hardy Sunflower



Perennials are indispensable with shrubs



There is something impressive about a stately row of Hollyhocks

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Helianthus, Miss Mellish. Late blooming; September and October. Grows about 5 feet high; large, single, golden yellow flowers, fine for cutting.

H. multiflorus fl.-pl. Double Hardy Sunflower. Large, double, dahlia-like, golden yellow flowers in great profusion during July and August. Especially fine for cutting, as they keep fresh a long time. Height, 4 feet.

H. orgyalis. A tall variety, 6 feet high, with curious long, narrow foliage and bearing great clusters of medium-sized, single, golden yellow flowers during September. Should always be planted in the back row of the border, and it is advisable to give the long stems some support.

H., Soleil d'Or. Deep golden yellow, quilled petals, not unlike a dahlia. One of the finest of all Sunflowers to use for cutting, as the blooms will remain fresh a long time in water. Height, 4 feet. August and September.

Heliopsis Pitcheriana.

Orange Sunflower. Color orange. A continual bloomer from early summer until late in the season. The flowers are carried on long stems and are fine for cutting. Gives color to clumps of shrubbery or to perennial gardens. Height, 3 feet.

H. scabra zinniæflora.

A new double-flowering form growing only 24 inches high and producing, in July and August, golden yellow flowers closely resembling a zinnia in form. Desirable for cutting.

Hemerocallis aurantiaca. One of the finest flowers whose color throughout June and July is a rich Indian yellow. Height, 2 to 3 feet.



Heliopsis

Hemerocallis flava. Lemon Day Lily. Blooms during August and September. Height, 3 feet. Color yellow. A profusion of large, yellow lilies during the latter part of the summer gives color to clumps of shrubbery.

H. fulva. Tawny Day Lily. Grows 4 to 5 feet high, with trumpet-shaped flowers. Natural orange color.

H. Middendorfii. The earliest; flowers bell-shaped, rich chrome-yellow. Height, 2 feet. Hardy and free-blooming. Early May.

H. Thunbergii. The latest to flower; rich buttercup-yellow, funnel-shaped flowers throughout July. Height, 4 feet.

Heuchera sanguinea. Most desirable dwarf, compact, bushy plants. Excellent for border or rockery; bright coral-red.

H., Pleu de Feu. Fiery red blooms are borne on graceful spikes during July and August.

Hibiscus, Crimson Eye. Marsh Mallow. Blooms September to October. Height, 4 feet. Color pure white, crimson center. In September it bears large flowers with crimson centers.

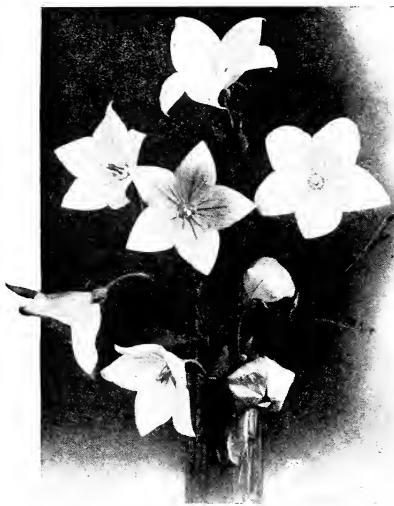
H. Moscheutos. Swamp Rose Mallow. Blooms September and October. Height, 5 feet. Color pink.

H., Mallow Marvels. A robust type of upright habit; flowers of enormous size; rich shades of crimson, pink, and white.

Hollyhocks, Double. Althea. Blooms June to August. Height, 4 to 5 feet. Separate colors. Hollyhocks are undoubtedly among the most ornamental and handsome garden flowers, with their tall spikes dotted with large, double flowers of the most lovely shades of color.

H., Allegheny. Mammoth flowers, wonderfully formed of loosely arranged, fringed petals, which look as if made from the finest China silk.

H., Single. Many prefer the single-flowering Hollyhocks. They are usually of freer growth than the doubles. Choicest mixed varieties in all colors.



Flowers of Platycodon

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Incarvillea Delavayi. *Hardy Gloxinia.* One of the choicest perennial plants introduced in recent years. It produces large, gloxinia-like, rose-colored flowers, which last in perfection a long time; these are produced in clusters on stems 18 inches high; succeeds in sun or shade, but should be protected with a covering of leaves during the winter.

Iris. See page 45.

Lilium auratum. *Gold-banded Lily.* Blooms in July. Height, 3 feet. Color ivory-white, thickly marked with reddish chocolate dots. Immense, bell-shaped flowers borne in clusters on long, stiff stalks. The most beautiful and popular variety of all the Lily family and should be in every garden.

L. elegans. *Orange Lily.* Of dwarf habit; very hardy and produces large, showy flowers in great numbers. They range in color from orange to dark red, some being apricot-yellow, all being beautifully dotted more or less with dark brown. A splendid sort for planting in masses.

L. speciosum album. *Japanese Lily.* Pure white, with beautiful recurved petals; very fragrant. Bulbs are hardy and with only slight protection will survive severe winters.

L. speciosum rubrum. *Crimson-banded Lily.* Once planted in a favorable location will last for years. Flowers are white, with a deep rosy crimson band on each petal; 5 to 6 inches in diameter; are very fragrant. Bulbs hardy.

L. tigrinum flore-pleno. *Double Tiger Lily.* A double form of the well-known Tiger Lily; grows from 4 to 5 feet high, and produces a large number of bright orange flowers.

Lily-of-the-Valley (*Convallaria majalis*). Blooms May. Height, 6 to 10 inches. Heavy dark green foliage, with small, bell-shaped, pure white flowers in pretty racemes, graceful and extremely fragrant. Requires rich, moist soil. Succeeds best in partial shade.

Linum perenne. *Flax.* Blooms all summer. Height, 18 inches. Color blue. Graceful foliage, large blue flowers. Splendid for colony planting and with shrubbery, because of growth and blooming qualities.

Lupinus polyphyllus. *Lupine.* These plants bloom from about May 20 for three weeks, and grow about 3 feet high, with handsome blue flowers. Perfectly hardy and free from attacks of insects. Require only well-prepared soil and to be kept watered.

Lychnis chalcedonica. *London Pride.* Blooms July to September. Height, 3 feet. Color orange-scarlet. Is an especially desirable perennial, with brilliant heads of flowers.

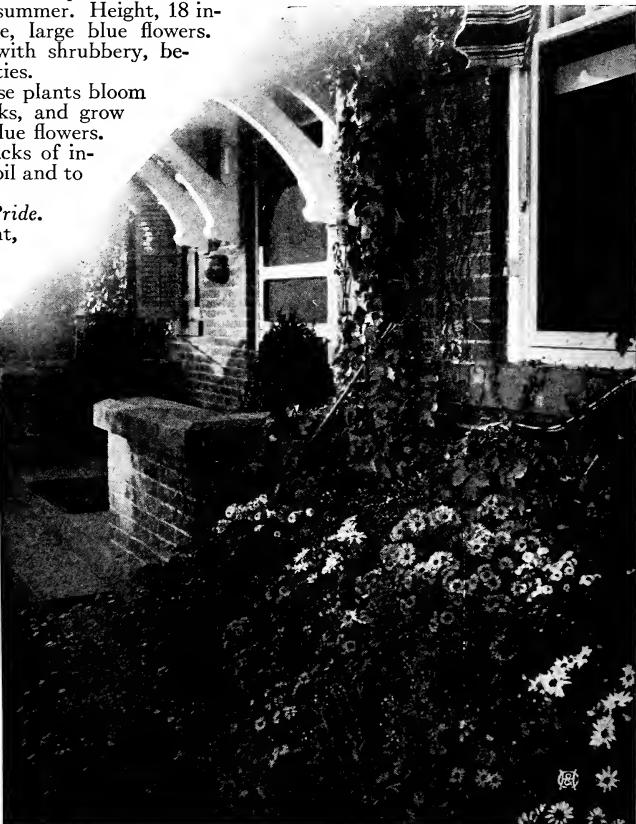
L. Haageana. A very showy perennial, remarkable for its striking flowers, nearly 2 inches across, of brilliant scarlet; hardy and easily grown. Height, 1 foot. July and August.

Lythrum roseum superbum. *Loosestrife.* A vigorous perennial, with spikes of bright rose-colored flowers, thriving best in a damp situation; useful for cutting. Height, 4 feet. July to September.

Mentha spicata. *Spearmint.* This is the hardy Spearmint, used largely for seasoning and making sauce.

Monarda didyma. *Oswego Tea.* Great clusters of brilliant scarlet flowers which are most striking when growing in front of a mass of green-foliaged shrubs. 3 feet. June to September.

M., Cambridge Scarlet. Brilliant crimson-scarlet. Fully as valuable as the preceding variety. July and August.



Shasta Daisies shine out effectively in the hardy border



Iceland Poppy

light changes color all the time.

Papaver nudicaule. *Iceland Poppy.* Blooms June and September. Height, 12 inches. Colors mixed. The cup-shaped flowers vary in color from pure white to deep orange.

Pentstemon barbatus Torreyi. *Beard Tongue.* A stately, brilliant-flowering perennial, with long, loose panicles of bright scarlet flowers. 4 feet. July.

Phalaris arundinacea variegata. *Ribbon Grass.* Large, variegated foliage, valuable for bouquets and for edging large beds.

Poppies are always showy



Veronica and Phlox make a charming combination of colors

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Myosotis palustris semperflorens. *Forget-me-not.* Clusters of dainty blue flowers; useful in a shady border and for forcing.

Pachysandra terminalis. A trailing plant 6 to 8 inches high, forming broad mats of bright glossy green foliage and small spikes of flowers during May and June.

Peonies. See page 42.

Papaver orientale. *Oriental Poppy.* Blooms June and July. Height, 2 to 3 feet. Scarlet flowers with a center spot as black as night upon which the

Phlox. See page 46

Physostegia virginica. *False Dragonhead.* Grows into a dense bush, covered with heath-like, pink, tubular flowers. Showy and reliable as a garden plant. 1 to 3 feet. July and August.

P. alba. A fine pure white variety of the above.

P. rubra. Beautiful soft pink flowers in spikes.

Platycodon grandiflorum. Deep blue, cupped, star-shaped flowers. The plants grow about 18 inches high and bloom freely from June to September.

P. grandiflorum album. *Japanese Bellflower.* Blooms June to September. Height, 18 inches. Color white.

P. grandiflorum Mariesii. Blooms June to September. Height, 18 inches. Color blue. Similar to Grandiflorum but the flowers are deeper blue.

Polygonum cuspidatum. *Knotweed.* August and September. A vigorous-growing plant, 6 feet in height, with large, heart-shaped foliage and innumerable racemes of white flowers. Very useful for the wild garden, shrubbery borders, or for isolated positions on the lawn.

Pyrethrum roseum. *Feverfew.* Beautiful double flowers that range in color from pure white and the various shades of pink and red to deep purple. Main season of blooming is in June, but flowers again later.



A border of Hardy Irises for spring bloom is rarely excelled in beauty. See page 45

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Pyrethrum uliginosum. *Great Ox-eye Daisy.* Stout, upright plants 4 to 5 feet high, with beautiful fern-like foliage; large flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, white with bright yellow center; long stems which are splendid for cutting purposes. August to October.

Ranunculus repens. *Buttercup.* June and July. A free-growing creeper, with double yellow flowers; foliage coarsely cut.

Rudbeckia laciniata, Golden Glow. Blooms July and August. Height, 5 to 6 feet. Color yellow. Its tall, swaying stems are aglow with golden yellow, dahlia-like flowers; used for background in borders and with shrubbery.

R. maxima. A rare and attractive variety, growing 5 feet high, with large, glaucous green leaves and bright yellow flowers 5 to 6 inches across, with a cone 2 inches high; flowers continuously from June to September.

R. Newmannii. Dark orange-yellow flowers, with deep purple cone, borne on stiff, wiry stems 3 feet high; flowers from July to October.

Rudbeckia purpurea. *Giant Purple Coneflower.* Reddish purple flowers with a large, brown, cone-shaped center.

Salvia Pitcheri. The flower is sky-blue, blooms in great profusion in September, and is exceedingly attractive. Height, 3 to 4 feet.

Sedum spectabile. *Brilliant Stonecrop.* Blooms July and August. Height, 18 inches. Color rose. Of erect habit and the finest of the Sedums; large, oval, light green leaves and flat terminal clusters of rose-colored flowers.

S. acre. *Golden Mass.* Blooms June and July. Height, 4 inches. Color golden. A low carpet plant, splendid for rockeries, wall gardens, edgings, or covering graves.

Shasta Daisy. See Chrysanthemum, page 34.

Stokesia cyanea. *Cornflower Aster.* Blooms July and August. Height, 18 inches. Color deep blue. A desirable perennial, producing a succession of large, double, blue flowers.

Statice latifolia. *Sea Lavender.* The minute bright blue flowers are produced in broad heads and are adapted for cutting, as they keep long after being dried, and are very showy. 1 to 2 feet. July to September.

Spiraea filipendula fl.-pl. *Double-flowered Meadow Sweet.* Numerous corymbs of double white flowers, on stems 12 inches high, during June and July, and pretty fern-like foliage.

S. japonica. Large panicles of white, feathery flowers are borne freely in June and early July. Desirable for planting in masses. 2 feet.

S. palmata. *Crimson Meadow Sweet.* One of the most beautiful hardy plants, the deep purple-red of the stems and branches passing into the crimson-purple of the broad corymbs of flowers, which are produced freely during June and July. 3 feet.

Valeriana officinalis. *Hardy Garden Heliotrope.* Produces showy rose-pink heads of flowers during June and July, with strong heliotrope fragrance.





For massing around foundation walls or grouping with shrubs, Sedums are always useful

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Veronica longifolia. This plant grows about 3 feet high. Begins to bloom in July and flowers for a month. Flowers deep blue on long spikes.

V. spicata. Speedwell. Height, 18 inches. Color blue. Blooms continuously throughout the summer and is very attractive. Produces its flowers on long spikes.

V. virginica. Tall-growing, with large and noticeably distinct spikes of white flowers. 5 feet. August.

Viola. Violet. Many of the hardy forms of this dwarf species are easily grown, and should be more generally cultivated.

V. cornuta, G. Wermig. A variety of the tufted Pansy forming clumps that bloom the entire season. Most attractive in a border, and resembles the violet.

V., Hardy Russian. A robust-growing variety with large, single, fragrant, deep blue flowers. One of the finest hardy varieties.

Yucca filamentosa. Adam's Needle. Blooms June and July. Height, 4 feet. Color white. A charming plant to group in the hardy flower-border or as a specimen in the lawn. The tall spikes of bell-shaped flowers and the long, narrow leaves, edged with thread-like hair, are without an equal.



Perennials Suited to Shady Locations

Aquilegia (Columbine). Partial shade or full sun.

Aconitum (Monkshood). Partial shade or full sun.

Convallaria (Lily-of-the-Valley). Partial shade.

Delphinium (Larkspur). Partial shade or full sun.

Dielytra (Bleeding-Heart). Partial shade or full sun.

Digitalis (Foxglove). Partial shade or full sun.

Ferns (Hardy Sorts). Partial shade.

Funkia (Plantain Lily). Partial shade or full sun.

Hemerocallis (Day Lily). Partial shade or full sun.

Heuchera (Alum Root). Partial shade or full sun.

Iris. Partial shade or full sun.

Lilies, Hardy. Partial shade or full sun.

Lychnis (Campion). Partial shade or full sun.

Myosotis (Forget-me-not). Partial shade.

Pachysandra (Terminalis). Partial shade or full sun.

Peonies. Light shade or full sun.

Platycodon (Bellflower). Partial shade or full sun.

Spiraea (Astilbe). Partial shade or full sun.

Veronica (Speedwell). Partial shade or full sun.

Viola cornuta (Hardy Violet). Partial shade or full sun.

A pleasing combination of Phlox and Clematis



PEONIES

Ever popular in our grandmother's garden was the "Piney." Today, with hundreds of improved sorts, the Peony rivals the rose in brilliant coloring, sweet fragrance, and perfection of flower. It is adapted to almost any garden soil and is extremely hardy in the Northwest. Flowers are larger than those of any other perennial, and are borne on stiff, strong stems.

Once planted, all is done; nothing more is required beyond a liberal dressing of manure every fall, and each succeeding year adds to the size and beauty of the flowers. Consider these features:

The Peony is as hardy as the oak, absolutely free from disease of every kind, and entirely free from insects and pests of any sort.

No dusting, spraying or hand-picking of worms. No roots to take up each fall, as with the dahlia.

How to Prepare the Soil. Peonies, like most plants in beds, soon exhaust the soil and require feeding. The best preparation for their planting is to remove the good top-earth, and put it aside; then replace 12 to 15 inches of the bottom-soil with well-rotted manure, and fill up with the top-soil. If possible, the bed should be prepared at least a month before it is planted.

When to Plant. Plant Peonies in September or October, to bloom the following June. Planting can be done in April and May but little bloom can be had the first year. The plants should be set with the eyes 2 to 3 inches below the surface of the ground, pressing the soil tightly about the roots. Place the clumps about 3 feet apart. It may be added that the blooms will not be at their best until the second or third season, as the plants must become thoroughly established.

WHITE

Alba sulphurea. Large, creamy white bomb, quite massive. One of the best whites of the bomb type. Superior to one often sold under this name.

Couronne d'Or. Large blooms of ivory-white, with a circle of yellow which suggests the name; an extra-fine sort. Blooms rather late.

Duchesse de Nemours. Here is a variety of unique beauty. The guard petals are extra large, the center is full; the color is the clearest transparent white, without red markings; the fragrance is unusually dainty.

Festiva. Late midseason. Fine, full, shell-formed bloom on strong stems; color fine ivory-white, with a few carmine spots on the center petals; very fragrant. One of the best cut-flower sorts.

Festiva maxima. Probably the greatest Peony ever grown. For fifty years it has held first rank and is still the standard of perfection by which all other Peonies are judged. The immense blooms, 7 to 8 inches in diameter, are borne over 40 inches above the ground on strong stems, and are of the purest paper-white, accentuated by an occasional flake of red in the center. One of the earliest to bloom, and extremely fragrant.

Golden Harvest. An American variety comparing favorably with the best from Europe. Not tall, but is large and one of the freest bloomers in the lot; color, bluish-white with creamy white guard, center carmine-tipped in most pleasing combination; midseason blooming period.

Jeanne d'Arc. Soft pink; center sulphur-white. Fragrant. This is one of the most desirable of the light-colored Peonies, being a free and vigorous grower. Similar to but better than Golden Harvest.

La Tulipe. Large, shell-formed bloom; delicate rose, fading to creamy white; center petals tipped with carmine; outside of guard petals striped with carmine. Plants are quite tall, strong in growth, and bloom freely. Late.

Mme. Calot. Pinkish white, tinted with flesh-color, with a center of much darker pink. Extra-fine variety, strong grower and free bloomer. Of moderate, but very pleasing, fragrance.

Mme. Crousse. Large, full, well-made flower; color snow-white, center petals edged with bright carmine. Extra fine for all purposes. Taken all together, this is, in our estimation, the best of all the white Peonies.

WHITE PEONIES, continued

Mme. de Verneville. One of the most charming varieties on the market. The guard petals are pure white, very large and folding over the flower; balance is suffused with daintiest blush, except a few cream-colored petals and four red flakes in center, the total being an exceptionally beautiful flower. Has a more delightfully delicate fragrance than any other. Always blooms early and freely. One of the absolutely indispensable varieties.

Marie Lemoine. A valuable sort because the latest white to bloom, thus extending the season after earlier ones are passed. It has immense creamy or ivory-white blooms, with an occasional carmine tip on center petals. Stiff stems.

Queen Victoria. A large, full flower of good substance and color, keeping best of all when cut. Very thrifty in growth.

PINK PEONIES

Alexandre Dumas. Brilliant pink, interspersed with white and salmon. Very early and free. One of the best for cut-flowers.

Albert Crousse. Is colored and formed, with imbricated petals, like a big, flesh-pink carnation. Unusual shade for a Peony.

Baroness Schroeder. A most delicate, light flesh-pink bud, bleaching when open to white; extra large and massive. The best of the English varieties.

Delicatissima. Large flower of very delicate, clear pink. Fine buds and strong stem; fragrant, free and early. One of the best and most popular pinks.

Edulis superba. Soft pink, very early. Large guard.

Floral Treasure. Large, showy rose type. Fragrant; has a strong upright growth. Excellent for cut-flowers.

Fragrans. One of the oldest, most sweet-smelling of the bright deep pinks, earliest to bloom and in every way very satisfactory.

Lady Leonora Bramwell. Beautiful, large, rose-colored Peony. Very free. Splendid cut-flower sort.

Livingstone. Pale rose, beautiful shadings with some carmine; would be considered a rose type. Blooms late, quite tall, on very strong stems. One of the best.

Mme. Boulanger. Light silvery pink, with flesh guard; regular and solid; rose shape; very large; exceedingly fragrant; late. One of the best pinks.

Mme. Camille Bancel. This is one of the finest new sorts. Rich deep pink, lighter toward the center; massive rose shape.

Marguerite Gerard. Pale salmon-pink, fading to almost white. Large compact rose type; medium height; strong growth. Late.



Peonies make a gorgeous show in front of the house

Mons. Jules Elie. Large, medium compact, high crown. Color pale lilac-rose, collar shaded amber-yellow at base; fragrant; medium height; strong grower. Early and of extra quality.

Therese. Large; medium compact; rose type; developing later a high crown. Color violet-rose, changing to lilac-white in the center. Strong, erect, medium tall; free bloomer; midseason; one of the best and most desirable varieties.

Plants with Ornamental Fruits

Berberis Thunbergii. Japanese Barberry.

Crataegus. Native Thorn Apple.

Euonymus americana. Burning Bush.

Viburnum Opulus. Bush Cranberry.

Symphoricarpos racemosus. Snowberry.

S. vulgaris. Coral Berry.

Sambucus racemosa. Red-berried Elder.

Lonicera Morrowii. Japanese Bush Honeysuckle.

Viburnum dentatum. Arrow-Wood

V. lantana. Wayfaring Tree.

Pyrus arbutifolia. Choke Cherry.

Lycium chinense. Matrimony Vine.

Celastrus scandens. Bittersweet.



RED PEONIES

Auguste Villaume. Immense bloom of American Beauty shade. Great for exhibition purposes.

Delachei. Deep rich crimson-maroon with velvety sheen. One of the best dark reds, and extremely striking in masses. Dark, glossy foliage.

Edouard Andre. Large, globular bloom; deep crimson with metallic luster on the reflex of the petals; striking color; strong grower. The plant is of dwarf habit. Midseason. Divided roots.

Felix Crousse. Bright red bomb, distinct color; large and massive; free blooming, grand in every way.

Karl Rosenfield. Large, globular, compact semi-rose type. Dark crimson; strong; tall; compact grower and free bloomer. Midseason. Slightly fragrant and quite agreeable. Splendid keeper. A brilliant and striking variety.

Lee's Grandiflora rubra. Rich red, resembling an American Beauty rose; of enormous size and long stem. One of the latest and best.

Louis Van Houtte. Velvety purple; dark color and fine form. Plant vigorous in growth, with fine foliage. Medium height. Late.

Mme. Bucquet. Dark maroon-purple, beautiful bud, large bloom; free bloomer. The best dark red or "black," with stamens. All who see it insist on having it.

Mikado. Japanese type. Dark crimson cup-shaped guard with narrow filamental petals; crimson edged and tipped gold, like a giant red poppy. Totally unlike the Peonies of other types.

Officinalis rubra. This is the old-fashioned red, the most brilliant of all red Peonies. Early and splendid cut-flower; practically always in bloom before Decoration Day.

Richardson's Rubra superba. Rich, deep crimson; latest of all. Fragrant. Plant is of medium growth.

Tenuifolia. Flowers double; brilliant crimson; fine, feathery foliage; early.



A typical Peony plant



Peonies grouped with shrubs are always attractive when in bloom

UNNAMED PEONIES

These are all fine, vigorous roots, and will produce splendid plants and handsome flowers. Some of the best sorts are in this mixture, but they are sold more cheaply because we are not sure of the names. Can be supplied in separate colors. Fine for border planting, and equally good if great quantities of blooms are desired for mass color effects.

JAPAN TREE PEONIES

The Tree Peonies grow in the form of a dwarf shrub, freeflowering, blooming earlier than the herbaceous sorts, and while fairly hardy it is best to give them some protection. Quite unusual because of their form of growth.

Lectures on Landscaping

Civic Improvement Societies and similar organizations may secure the services of our lecturer on Landscape Plans and like topics. It will be well to write us considerably in advance, so that a satisfactory date can be arranged.

IRIS

One of the hardiest and most beautiful flowers, either for garden display or for cutting. Blooms in early summer before most of the shrubs although there are late varieties that will last until July. Does well in any reasonably good soil and location. When planting, either in spring or fall, avoid fresh manure and plant merely deep enough to cover the roots properly. Once established, the Iris is practically permanent, increasing rapidly by division.



Japanese Iris

IRIS GERMANICA

- Alcazar.** Violet standard; deep purple falls.
- Archeveque** (Archbishop). (New.) Deep velvety violet falls.
- Aurea.** Pure chrome-yellow; large.
- Bridesmaid.** White, shaded silvery lilac.
- Caprice.** Standard rosy red; falls deeper red.
- Celeste.** Fine satiny blue.
- Darius.** Lemon-yellow; falls lilac, margined with white.
- Edith.** Plumbago-blue; falls purple.
- Eldorado.** Bronze shaded heliotrope; falls purple.
- Fairy.** Ivory, changing to pure white.
- Florentina.** White and lavender.
- Her Majesty.** Lilac-pink and reddish lilac.
- Honorabilis.** Rich mahogany-brown.
- Isolene.** Lilac-pink and purplish; golden throat.
- Jeanne d'Arc.** Lilac and pure white.
- King of Iris.** Lemon-yellow and brown and yellow.
- Kochii Atropurpurea** (Black Prince). Purple-lilac and velvety-black.
- Lohengrin.** Deep violet-mauve.
- Loreley.** Light-yellow, blue and cream.
- Loute.** (New.) Light blue and heliotrope with reddish purple.
- Mme. Chereau.** White, frilled with violet.
- Monsignor.** Blush-lavender, with violet and white.
- Mrs. H. Darwin.** Pure white; falls colored violet at base.
- Oriflamme.** Light blue and violet-purple.

Pallida Dalmatica. Lavender and blue; large blooms.

Pallida Mandraliscæ. Rich lavender-purple.

Penelope. White, speckled violet.

Queen of May. Beautiful rose-lilac.

Rhein Nixe. White with rich violet-purple.

Sherwin-Wright. Golden yellow.

Tamerlane. Pale violet with deep purple.

Unnamed. Assorted colors.

DWARF IRIS

Pumila hybrida cyanea. Rich royal purple.

Pumila hybrida florida. Lemon-yellow.

Pumila hybrida, Schneekuppe. Pure white.

IRIS KAEMPFERI • JAPANESE IRIS

Mt. Hood. Light blue, shaded darker to center.

Ondine. White, shaded light blue to center.

Pyramid. Violet-blue, veined white.

Robert Craig. Grayish white, veined violet.

Templeton. Violet-blue, flaked rose-pink.

Gold Bound. Pure white, golden bands.

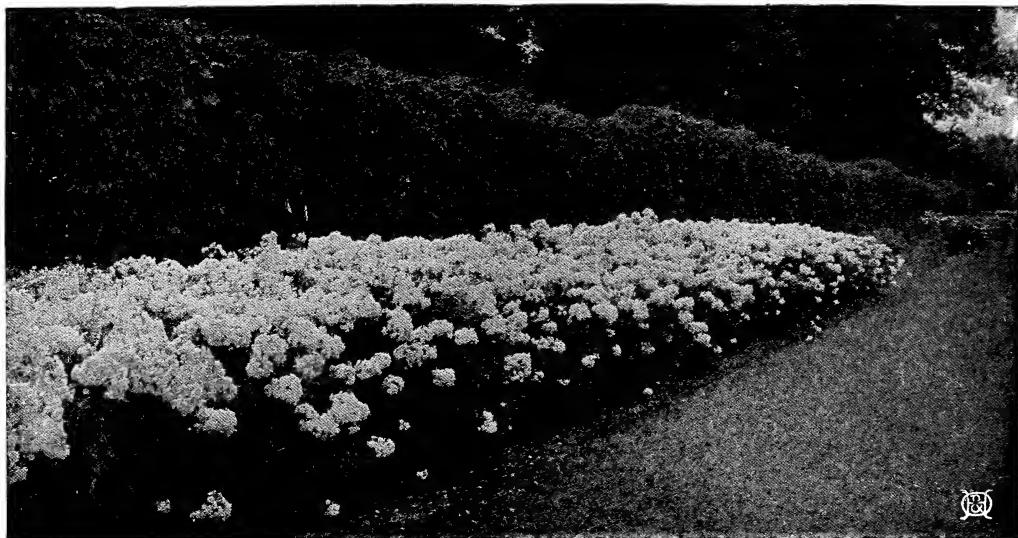
IRIS SIBIRICA

Orientalis. Rich blue, intensely brilliant.

Orientalis, Snow Queen. Large yellowish white flowers.



Iris is especially attractive when massed in the border



The great trusses of the Phlox bend and sway in summer breezes

HARDY PHLOX

The finest and most useful of the herbaceous plants. They succeed in almost any soil, or in any position, and flower throughout a long season. The plants remain in good condition for many years without attention, other than cultivating, and respond rapidly to improved cultivation and care. By a careful selection of the early and late varieties, and by cutting off the flower-heads as soon as the blossoms fade, it is possible to have Phlox in bloom from June until late fall.

Planting. Phlox may be planted in the autumn, from the 1st to the 15th of October, so as to become established before winter; but when they are to be planted in conjunction with other perennials, wait until spring. Plant early, for Phlox puts out new growth as soon as the frost leaves the ground. Always mulch with well-rotted manure; this will be beneficial to the plants, both summer and winter.

The ground where Phlox is to be planted should be trenched a foot or more in depth, and a layer of well-decomposed manure placed in the bottom of the trench, which should then be filled very full with alternate layers of a few inches each of good top soil and manure. Whether planted in spring or fall, a mulch of old manure thrown around the roots will be of benefit to the plants. Phlox should be set out 18 inches apart.

For prices of varieties in this department, see special price-list inside back cover

B. Compte. Brilliant amaranth with a satiny sheen.

Baron Van Dedem. A variety somewhat in the style of Coquelicot, but it produces much larger trusses and its flowers are nearly twice as large. In color it is of a glistening scarlet-blood-red.

Beranger. Ground-color white, delicately suffused with rosy pink, with a distinct red eye; height medium.

Bridesmaid. Pure white, with large, crimson-carmine eye; very fine; tall.

Champs Elysees. Bright rosy-magenta; exceedingly effective.

Coquelicot. A fine orange-scarlet, with crimson eye; very fine; medium.

Dr. Konigshofer. Brilliant orange-scarlet, with dark blood-red eye.

Finer and more brilliant in color than Coquelicot, and more compact.

Eclaireur. Bright rosy-carmine, with a light halo.

Elizabeth Campbell. Very large spikes, with flowers of quite a new color—light salmon changing to pink in the center. It is the best pink Phlox and the best of bedders.

Eugene Danzanvillier. Lilac, shading white.

Frau Anton Buchner. Undoubtedly the finest pure white Phlox which has as yet been raised. It has a strong habit, and produces flowers of an enormous size and perfect form.

F. G. von Lassburg. Purest white; individual flowers large. One of the best for massing; tall.

General Van Heutz. Brilliant salmon-red, with white center; very large heads; free bloomer; extra fine; medium height.



Elizabeth Campbell Phlox



Hardy Phlox makes a brilliant show in the garden in late summer

HARDY PHLOX, continued

Goliath. A new, distinct variety of attractive appearance. It is of gigantic growth and attains a height of 5 to 6 feet, producing large trusses, with flowers of a bright carmine, with dark carmine-red center. This variety makes a stronger growth than any others in our collection.

Henri Murger. Large; pure white, with large carmine center; very fine; dwarf; fine for edging.

Hermine. A dwarf variety, never exceeding 10 inches in height. Pure white flowers of good size; early. Fine for borders of beds.

Jeanne d'Arc. Pure white, large-flowering variety. Very late; tall.

Miss Lingard. Fine white; free bloomer. Early; begins flowering after the middle of June and continues throughout the season. Medium.

Mme. Bezanson. Deep crimson; very fine; medium height.

Mme. Paul Dutrie. A delicate lilac-rose, reminding one of some of the beautiful soft pink orchids. The flowers are large and borne in panicles of immense size. Height, tall.

Mrs. Arthur Baker. Fine salmon; very distinct; medium height.

Pantheon. Deep salmon-rose. Very large flower, light center; tall.

Rheinlander. A most beautiful salmon-pink, with flowers and trusses of immense size.

Richard Wallace. Cherry flowers with violet center. Tall.

Rynstrom. A great improvement on the popular variety Pantheon; of the same carmine-rose color as Paul Neyron rose.

R. P. Struthers. Rosy carmine with claret eye; very bright; tall.

Selma. It has a strong habit, and produces large trusses of large, pink flowers, with cherry-red eye.

Tapis Blanc. Large heads of immense white flowers. Plant is dwarf, 6 to 8 inches; unexcelled for border.

PHLOX ARENDSSII

A new race of hardy Phlox, of a dwarf nature, growing according to variety, from 12 to 24 inches high. Begin blooming early in June, and bloom for two months.

Charlotte. Grows 18 to 24 inches high. Flowers large, pale lilac, shaded pink, with a prominent dark eye. One of the best.

Grete. Plant of branching habit. 20 inches high. Produces great masses of medium-sized white flowers.

Kathe. Stems loosely branched about 20 inches high; flowers purplish red, with a dark eye surmounted by a lighter halo. The plants are strong in habit of growth and throw many flower-stems.

PHLOX SUBULATA

An early spring-flowering type, which during the flowering season is a mass of bloom. An excellent plant for the rockery and border, and invaluable for carpeting the ground or covering graves.

Rosea. Pink.

Alba. White.



Hardy Phlox, Miss Lingard



Climbing Roses on a southern exposure always do well

HARDY ROSES

Roses—the name is an inspiration to garden-lovers—are justly classed among the showiest and best plants for decorating the home-grounds. No garden is complete without them, no arrangements satisfactory that neglect them; in fact, they are indispensable. Fortunately, it is possible to select from the numerous species and garden forms varieties that are adapted to almost every requirement.

During the past few years, a larger number of new varieties of Roses have been introduced and sold which have no practical value in our climate. For this reason, we take great care to include in our lists only such varieties as are worthy of general cultivation, and are hardy. We have necessarily confined our descriptions to a few leading varieties.

We recommend spring planting as our winters are too severe for planting in the fall. Dormant plants should be set early. Our potted plants can be set as soon as danger of frost is past and up until the first week in June. Teas and Hybrid Teas should be placed about 18 inches apart and the Hybrid Perpetuals 2 feet apart.

Location. Roses require a good warm location where they will get plenty of sunlight. Plantings near large trees suffer from the shade and from the tree roots and never do well.

Soil. They will grow in any rich soil. A liberal supply of well-decayed manure is a fine top dressing to the beds but must never touch the roots.

Winter Protection. Late in the fall, just before the ground freezes solid, the soil should be heaped up around the base of the plants from 9 to 10 inches. After freezing weather, cover the beds to a depth of 24 to 30 inches with leaves or straw. A top of tar paper over this is helpful in protecting from moisture.

Pruning. In the spring, cut out all short and spindly growth and remove winter-killed wood. Cut back the main shoots until they stand about 4 to 6 inches long. Watch carefully during the summer for any shoots appearing to grow from below the graft and cut these away. These are sprouts from the wild root which, because of greater vigor, would starve out the grafted top. Climbing Roses should not be cut back severely. After the blooming period the poorer growths and very old wood can be removed.



Frau Karl Druschki



Paul Neyron

For prices of varieties in this department, see special price-list inside back cover



Some portion of every garden should be devoted to Roses

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Alfred Colomb. Cherry-red, passing to bright rich crimson; flowers extra large, double and full.

Anna de Diesbach. Brilliant crimson; a superb garden sort; fragrant.

Baron de Bonstetten. Rich dark red, passing to velvety maroon; highly fragrant.

Captain Christy. Very large and full flower, color shell-pink, shading darker in center; strong grower.

Captain Hayward. Crimson-carmine; large perfect form; fragrant and very satisfactory.

Clio. Flowers large, of fine globular form; flesh-color, shaded rosy pink center. When nearly opened, the buds are perfectly cup-shaped.

Eugene Furst. Dark crimson of a beautiful striking shade; strong grower.

Fisher Holmes. One of the choicest. Color brilliant carmine-crimson.

Frau Karl Druschki. Flowers are very large; beautiful, pure silvery white, with very deep bud. This is the best white Hybrid Perpetual yet introduced.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson; large and very fine; one of the handsomest and most showy Roses of this color.

George Arends. Rose-pink; the blooms are produced in great profusion.

John Hopper. Bright rose, with carmine center; semi-globular; free bloomer.

Louis Van Houtte. Crimson-maroon; large, full and fragrant.

Magna Charta. Bright pink, suffused with carmine; large, full, and fragrant.

Margaret Dickson. Pure white; fine form, large; the plant is a strong grower and a free bloomer. An unusually good sort.

Marshall P. Wilder. Color cherry-carmine, richly shaded with maroon; fragrant and a free bloomer. The flowers are quite large.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. A magnificent pink Rose; large and possesses a pleasing fragrance.

Mrs. John Laing. One of the finest Roses of its class. Color a soft, delicate pink, with a satiny sheen; fragrant.

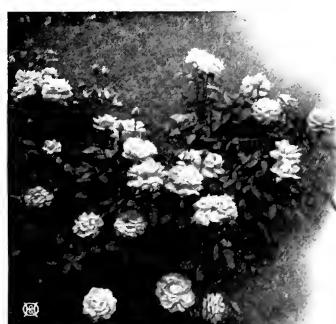
Paul Neyron. This magnificent Rose is by far the largest variety in cultivation; double and full; of a beautiful deep rose-color and delightfully fragrant. The plant is strong and vigorous; ordinarily blooms several times during the season, and bears a great number of flowers.

Prince Camille de Rohan. A velvety blackish crimson Rose, of deep, distinct shade; large, full; handsome. As the flowers expand, the shades of color deepen perceptibly.

Ulrich Brunner. A Rose of beautiful form and finish; striking from its color of brilliant cherry-crimson, and from the extra-large size of its flowers. The plant grows vigorously, and it bears its large flowers on long stems. Long known for its excellent quality.



Prince Camille de Rohan



Madame Gabriel Luizet



Gruss an Teplitz

TEA AND HYBRID TEA ROSES

EVERBLOOMING ROSES

Our list of Hybrid Tea Roses comprises the very best to be had, many of the finest that have been introduced in recent years, and the leaders of the standard sorts.

Augustus Hartmann. New brilliant geranium-red flushed orange; large, beautiful flowers. Mildew-proof.

Caroline Testout. Large, full, globular flowers of bright satiny rose, with bright center.

Cheerful. New. Pure orange, the flame shading overspreading the petal, giving it a wonderful effect; its distinct orange-yellow base creating a color combination unknown to Roses. Sweetly scented.

Clotilde Soupert. Outer petals pearl-white, shading to a center of rosy pink.

Duchess of Wellington. Intense saffron-yellow stained deep crimson, changing to coppery saffron-yellow.

G. C. Waud. Glowing orange-vermilion; one of the best standard Roses of its type.

Gorgeous. New. Strong vigorous growth, dark olive-green. Flowers large and full; free bloomer. Color deep orange-yellow flushed copper-yellow.

Gruss an Teplitz. Scarlet, shading to velvety crimson; very fragrant; free bloomer.

Heinrich Munch. Soft pink; large and full; very satisfactory and very attractive in the garden.

Hermosa. Daintily cupped flowers of pretty pink.

Iona Herdman. A pure clear orange, the greatest color yet attained in clearness and brightness; true Hybrid Tea growth. The most beautiful yellow Rose in cultivation.

Juliet. Outside petals old gold, interior rich rosy red, changing to deep rose as flower expands.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Creamy white; sweetly fragrant; very full and large flowers.

Killarney. Color flesh, shaded white, suffused pale pink.

Lady Mary Ward. Color rich orange, shaded deeper apricot, sweetly perfumed.

La France. Silvery rose, changing to silvery pink; large.

Los Angeles. New. Luminous flame-pink, touched with coral, shaded with gold at the base of the petals. Splendid grower and very fragrant.

Maman Cochet. Deep rose-pink, inner side of petals silvery rose; double; exquisite in bud or full blown.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. Coral-red, shaded yellow and scarlet.

Mme. Jenny Gillemot. A very soft shade of nankeen-yellow, suffused with carmine; very long buds.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. White; lemon-tinted.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Few Roses attract so much attention as this beautiful French introduction. Distinct Indian yellow, shading lighter toward edges. Free-flowering.

Mrs. Charles Russell. Well-formed flowers of rosy carmine, with scarlet center. Long, solid buds. Grows and flowers freely.

Mrs. Hugh Dickson. New. Color deep cream with heavy suffusion of orange. Fragrant.

National Emblem. New. Beautiful dark crimson, shading to vermillion at the edge, with petals of ivory-like substance. Mildew-proof.

Ophelia. Salmon-flesh color, tinted with rose. The blooms last a long time after cutting.

Rayon d'Or. Yellow cadmium toning to sunflower-yellow.

Richmond. Large; rich velvety crimson; fragrant.

Willowmere. Bright red bud, opening to a rich salmon-pink, shaded yellow in the center.

All of our Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses are potted. Such plants will make a stronger growth and produce more blooms than the dormant plants usually sold.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria



Mrs. Aaron Ward



BUSH ROSES

This type of Roses is desirable in connection with shrubbery plantings and to be grouped by themselves. They are good for banks, borders, and patch-work. They do not need protection and are of the single type. Their foliage is beautiful and gives a naturalistic effect.

Blanda. Meadow Rose. Large pink flower followed by red fruit, same as Rugosa; habit erect; red bark in winter.

Carolina. The flowers are pink and come in flat clusters. The individual blooms are 2 inches in diameter and delicately formed; fruit red and showy.

Lucida. May to July. A fine native, with rosy pink flowers. Does well on poor soil and grows very rapidly. Has red stems and hips in winter.

Multiflora. Its single, pure white blossoms are produced in immense quantities.

Rubrifolia. Quite unique and conspicuous for its high-colored, reddish purple leaves, retained throughout the summer. Deep red flowers.

Setigera. The typical Prairie Rose, with brilliant pink flowers. All modern landscape planters are now giving recognition to its merits and usefulness.

CLIMBING ROSES

American Pillar. A single-flowering variety of great beauty, which appeals to everyone. The flowers are of enormous size, 3 to 4 inches across, of a lovely shade of pink, with a clear white eye and cluster of yellow stamens. These flowers are borne in immense bunches, and a large plant in full bloom is a sight not easily forgotten.

Crimson Rambler. The famous crimson-clustered climber, so extremely effective when grown on pillars and trellises. Combined with the waxy pale green, red-veined foliage, the crimson mass of bloom makes an irresistible effect.

Dorothy Perkins. Clear shell-pink, with flowers borne in clusters; full and double, with crinkled petals.

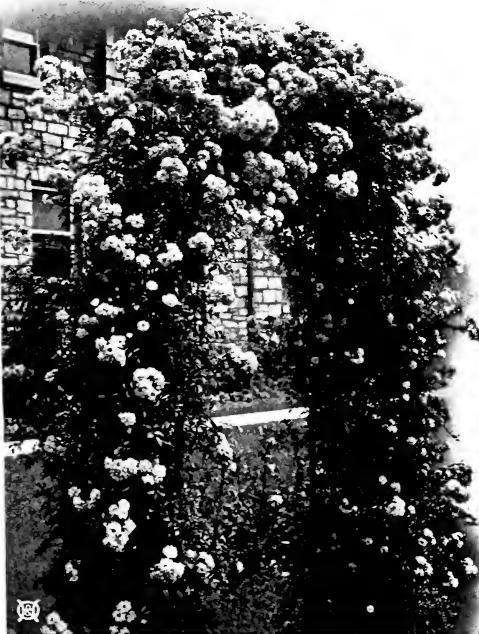
Excelsa. The flowers are very double, produced in large trusses of thirty to forty. Intense crimson-maroon, the tips of the petals tinged with scarlet.

Lady Gay. The flowers in large, loose clusters are of a delicate cherry-pink, fading to soft tinted white.

Philadelphia Rambler. An improvement on the famous Crimson Rambler, flowers being larger, more double and of a light crimson.

Prairie Queen. Bright rosy red; large, compact and globular flower.

Tausendschon. Its innumerable clusters of large flowers are first a soft pink, later deepening to a bright carmine-rose. A rapid grower and free bloomer.



The most beautiful of all climbers, Dorothy Perkins



American Pillar grown in bush form

RUGOSA ROSES

Agnes Emily Carman. Flowers large, semi-double, rich, deep crimson.

Blanc de Coubert. A hybrid variety of merit; flowers pure white, semi-double, fragrant.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Flower clear, silvery rose, large and double; very fragrant.

Mme. Georges Bruant. Very free-blooming white variety.

New Century. Large flowers, bright rosy pink, with red center.

Nova Zembla. This beautiful new Rose is a sport of the well-known Conrad Ferdinand Meyer.

Rugosa rosea. Bears pink flowers and bright red hips.

Rugosa alba. Pure white, single and fully as attractive in the bud as when open.

DWARF POLYANTHA, or BABY RAMBLER ROSES

This type of Roses has been in existence only a few years. They were first used only as potted Roses, for the Easter trade, but were found excellent for outside planting, blooming constantly through the summer.

Baby Rambler (Mme. Norbert Levavasseur). The original dwarf from the Crimson Rambler. The wonderful persistency of its blooming makes it one of the choicest plants in cultivation.

Baby Tausendschön. Dwarf and bushy growth; flowers semi-double in pretty clusters; color flesh-pink.

Betsy Van Nes. New. This grand novelty is a sport from Mrs. Wm. H. Cutbush, but a stronger grower with fine light green foliage. Flowers large, double, bright pure red, keeping this color until they wither.

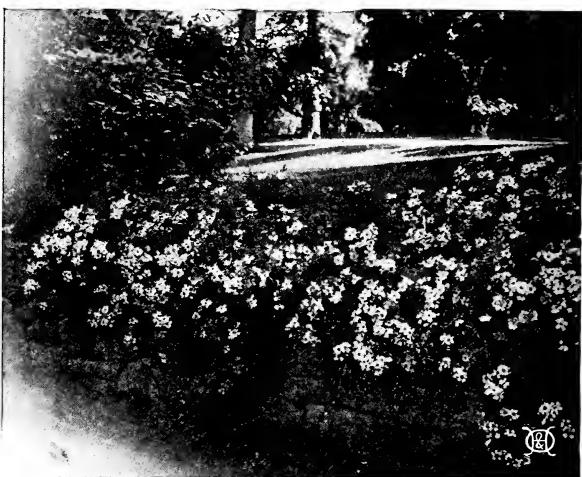
Erna Teschendorff. A vivid crimson Polyantha Rose. The best red Baby Rambler; holds its color in hot summer.

Ellen Poulsen. New. A very free and vigorous type with large, full, and sweet-scented clusters of dark pink blooms.

Jessie. Richmond-red and does not fade; good house-plant or bedder.

Mrs. Wm. H. Cutbush. Pink Baby Rambler, of dwarf type and, when planted outside, blooms all summer. Flowers are pale pink, borne in extra large trusses.

Orleans. Geranium-red with a distinct center of pure white; free bloomer. A late introduction.



Rosa Wichuraiana

WICHURAIANA, MEMORIAL or EVERGREEN ROSES

Gardenia. Bright yellow flowers. Delightfully fragrant. One of the best.

Manda's Triumph. Flowers pure white, very double, produced in clusters of from ten to twelve.

South Orange Perfection. Similar to the preceding in growth.

Universal Favorite. Vigorous grower, with long, branching shoots that are covered with dense, bright green, shining foliage. Flowers are very double.

Wichuraiana. A low, trailing species, its stems creeping on the earth as closely as ivy, and forming a dense mat of very dark green, lustrous foliage. The flowers are produced in greatest profusion, and in clusters.

SWEETBRIER ROSES

The foliage is deliciously scented; the flowers are of the most beautiful tints and produced in great profusion; perfectly hardy.

Amy Robsart. Robust grower and free bloomer. Beautiful deep rose-colored flowers.

Anne of Geierstein. Large, handsome, deep crimson flowers; graceful branching habit; delightfully fragrant.

Lady Penzance. Beautiful soft tint of copper, base of petals bright yellow; very fragrant; free bloomer.

Rubiginosa. The well-known Sweetbrier, with highly scented foliage, pink, fragrant flowers and quantities of bright hips. Blooms in June.



Sweetbrier type of Roses

MOSS ROSES

Blanche Moreau. Pure white; large, full, perfectly formed.

Crested Moss. Deep pink buds, with a mossy crest; exquisitely fragrant. One of the best.

Henri Martin. Rich, glossy pink, tinged with crimson; large, globular flowers, finely mossed.

Princess Adelaide. Fine reddish blush; large and vigorous.

William Lobb. Violet-red; a strong grower.

YELLOW ROSES

Harison's Yellow. Semi-double; bright yellow; showy and fine; blooms very early; one of the best of its color.

Persian Yellow. Deep golden yellow; semi-double.

Soleil d'Or. This Rose is the result of a cross between Persian Yellow and Antoine Ducher. It is a fine, strong grower, producing superb, conical-shaped buds varying from gold and orange-yellow to reddish gold shaded with nasturtium-red.



Our carefully grown fruit trees and plants will produce
a highly successful orchard in the minimum time

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

The growing of hardy fruits has been increasing from year to year, and the improved methods and improved varieties, together with the growing of the trees in the sections where they are to be planted, so that they have become acclimated to our climate, insures success.

We do not offer an extensive list of fruits; our specialty is ornamentals. We grow all classes of fruits for our trade, but, as we cater to the ornamental more than the fruit trade, the demand for this stock is not so heavy. We have made an exhaustive study of this subject, and have selected only those varieties that are best adapted to the Northwest. Our stock of all the various fruit trees, vines and plants is in fine condition, well rooted, vigorous and free from all disease, and grown under the most improved methods, which has been the secret of our success in this business, furnishing our patrons what they want and of the very best quality, at reasonable prices.

APPLES

Apples require a well-drained soil, and the location best suited is an east or northeast slope, with clay soil preferred to sand. Trees should be planted about 25 feet apart.

Anisin. A most valuable sort from Russia. Fruit of medium size, most excellent flavor, and keeps a long time in good condition.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit extra size, pale green, shading to white, beautifully striped; tender and juicy; highly esteemed for market and domestic use. One of the most profitable. August and September.

Hibernal. This variety represents what is probably the hardest type of the Russian family, and is known as the standard of hardiness. Tree vigorous, spreading and productive. Fruits large to very large, irregular in shape, greenish yellow, with dull bronze-red on sunny side. November to December.

Longfield. A free, upright-grower; fruit medium to large, yellowish green with red stripes. December to March.

Malinda. An exceedingly hardy variety. Medium to large; rich yellow, with dull blush; white dots; flesh yellowish white, subacid, crisp and juicy. Splendid for cooking. December to March.



Duchess of Oldenburg Apple



Wealthy Apple

APPLES, continued

Northwestern Greening. Fruit a pale green, sometimes tinted with a little red. Very large, and of excellent quality. One of the finest for cooking. March to April.

Okabena. A seedling of Wealthy, fertilized by Duchess. The fruit is medium in size, slightly flattened, very highly colored where exposed to the rays of the sun, resembling Duchess. The flesh is fine-grained. As an eating Apple it cannot be excelled.

Patten's Greening. A seedling of Duchess and equal to it in hardiness and productiveness. Fruit large, uniform size, pleasant acid, equally good for cooking or eating. One of the best for the Northwest. February to March.

Peerless. Minnesota origin. Fruit medium to large; yellowish green with stripes. Tree vigorous, grows upright; has been extensively planted. October to December.

Wealthy. Minnesota origin. Tree hardy, an early and abundant bearer; fruit dark crimson in color; flesh crisp and sub-acid; white, tinted with red; quality second to none. The best commercial Apple for Minnesota. November to February.



Surprise Plum

Wolf River. Wisconsin origin. One of the largest Apples grown in the North; color yellowish green with stripes of carmine; handsome and showy; flesh nearly white. Tree vigorous and fairly productive for a large Apple. October to January.

Yellow Transparent. Russian origin. One of the earliest of Apples; fruit medium; smooth, transparent skin, clear white, becoming pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white and tender. Tree is moderately vigorous and a good annual bearer. July and August.

CRAB APPLES

Early Strawberry. Tree a good grower, symmetrical, hardy; fruit size of Transeendent, red striped, excellent for eating.

Hyslop. One of the most popular of the Crabs, a good grower and very hardy; fruit large; deep crimson; flesh white tinted with red, an abundant bearer. September to November.

Minnesota. Hardy, medium grower; fruit large; color light with blush on sunny side; quality excellent. In size, beauty and keeping qualities it is the best. January to February.



Crab Apples

Siberian. Fruit small, round; flavor sour and acid; excellent for jelly, but too small for other purposes. Tree is a good grower and handsome. October.

Whitney. One of the largest; glossy green, splashed with carmine; firm, juicy, pleasant; great bearer; excellent for cider. August and September.

PLUMS

The class of Plums we offer are those that are perfectly hardy. Many of the best varieties known as Japan and European sorts will not stand our severe climate, hence we offer only those that can be grown in Minnesota, known as the American type. Much improvement has been accomplished in recent years by seedlings or crossing. Plums should be set in clusters so they will pollenate, as their blossoms are male and female.

De Soto. Perfectly hardy; a splendid bearer; fruit very large; meat sweet, firm and juicy; red and yellow.

Forest Garden. Hardy; bears profusely; one of the earliest; size large, oblong; color mottled red and yellow; skin thin, juicy, sweet and rich. A particularly good sort for the home garden.



Stoddard Plums

PLUMS, continued

Hansen Hybrids. Varieties developed by Prof. N. E. Hansen at the South Dakota Experiment Station by crossing the native wild Plum with the larger Japanese sorts. Valuable for the northern states. Fruit good size, rich flavor; trees bear early and abundantly.

Hawkeye. Hardy and a strong grower. Fruit is not bothered with curculio. Large, mottled dark red; quite attractive and of superior quality.

Surprise. This is considered the best of the native type of Plums. It is a seedling of Minnesota origin, and is by far the best and finest quality of any in cultivation, also the hardiest ever introduced. Fruit large; skin medium thick, tender, bright red; flesh pale yellow; quality extra good. Trees are upright growers.

Stoddard. Fruit oblong, oval, large, with little or no cavity, short and stout stem; color pinkish red over yellow; skin thick, making a good shipper, flesh yellow, fairly juicy and of good quality; tree a vigorous, upright grower and hardy.

Wolf. One of the largest and a perfect freestone. Excellent for cooking, or for serving with sugar and cream. Tree a good grower and hardy.

CHERRIES

The Morellos are the only Cherries that are hardy in the Northwest, with the exception of some natives or crosses with the plum. The Morellos grow slow and are smaller trees and are commonly known as the Pie Cherry.

Early Richmond. An exceedingly productive variety, fruit dark red of medium size; very early.

English Morello. Large, dark red, nearly black, tender, juicy, and rich; tree dwarf and slender.

Ostheimer. Large, nearly black when ripe; juicy and rich; fine for cooking and for market; late.

Montmorency. Large and finer than early Richmond, and one of the finest flavored Cherries grown. Tree strong, hardy and rapid grower, bears enormous crops.

Vladimer. Of medium size; mildly acid; excellent. A Russian sort adapted for northern sections.

Wragg. Similar to English Morellos, but said to be a harder tree; originated in the West, and has proved entirely satisfactory.

Homer. A valuable seedling, originating in Minnesota, distinctly of the Morello type; fruit good size; flesh juicy, rich and of excellent quality; flavor similar to Early Richmond, color dark red. Has attracted much attention among Minnesota growers and is being planted quite extensively.

PLUM-CHERRY

Compass. This hybrid, a cross between the Miner Plum and the Sand Cherry, has been a great acquisition to the fruit growers of the northern states. While the quality of the fruit is not so good as the Morello type, it is much harder and can be grown in any section of the Northwest or western Canada. The tree is productive, will produce good quantities of fruit at two years old, and continues to increase as the tree grows older; it has a tendency to over-produce. Fruit bright red, same size as the Morellos but with large pit.

Pruning Orchard Trees

An orchard tree with low branches is in every way preferable. The ground is kept shaded about such a tree, the tree trunk protected from sun-scald, the fruit is easier to pick, and the limbs not so liable to be broken by the winds. Encourage the low branching of the trees, especially on the south side, by allowing any such limbs to go untouched. Two feet from the ground is about the right distance for the lowest branches.

In pruning the trees, do only such cutting as will prevent overcrowding of the branches at any point and will keep the growth open and well distributed.



Montmorency Cherries



Campbell's Early Grapes

GRAPES

Along almost any garden fence or walk, there is room for vines to furnish fruit enough for the family, from July to November. For such locations they should be planted from 6 to 8 feet apart and kept cultivated. We list the best varieties for this climate.

BLACK AND BLUE GRAPES

Beta. Originated at the Minnesota State Experiment Station. Is a cross between the wild Grape and Moore's Early. The berry is large, but quite acid, and not so good for eating as many of the others, but for pies, jelly, wine or grape-juice, it is fine. It is also a fine vine for trellis work, being perfectly hardy and requires no attention during the winter.

Concord. Large, handsome, black Grapes; a hardy, reliable and productive variety, succeeding everywhere, and one of the most popular market sorts. More largely planted than any other black Grape.

Campbell's Early. A fine new Grape. Clusters large, compact and handsome; berries large, nearly round; black, with light purple bloom; flesh firm, but tender; the seeds are few; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; a strong and vigorous grower with healthy foliage; it ripens early; the berries do not drop easily from the clusters, and the fruit keeps a long time in perfection.

Moore's Early. Bunch and berry large, with a blue bloom; quality better than Concord; ripens ten days before Hartford.

See inside back cover for price-list.

Worden. Bunches large, handsome; berries large, sweet. Ten days earlier than Concord, and superior to it in flavor; ripens well in cold localities. Contains little pulp and is juicy, making it a most valuable variety for wine or grape-juice. Vine grows strong and vigorously, with large foliage.

RED GRAPES

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Dark red or maroon; bunches compact, large; berries large, oval; pulp soft; flavor sweet and aromatic. Ripens early; is exceedingly attractive. One of the best of the red varieties.

Brighton. One of the most desirable of the early red Grapes. Large and handsome. Clusters under favorable conditions are more uniform than those of any other Grape.

Delaware. Superior as a table Grape. Bunch medium, compact; berries medium round; skin thin, of a beautiful dark red when fully ripe; flesh tender and juicy, exceedingly sweet.

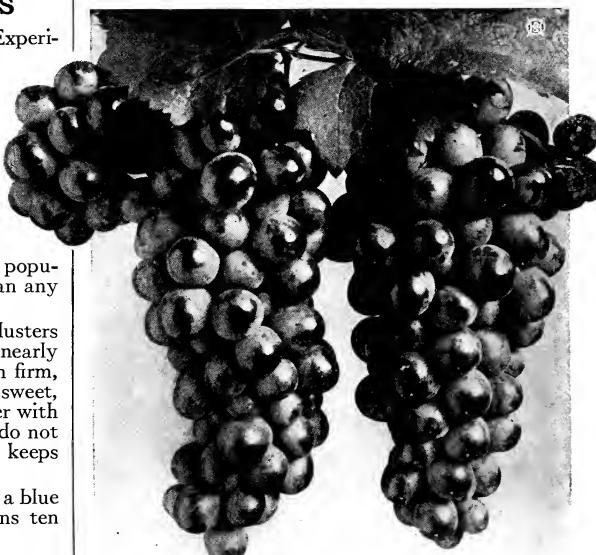
WHITE GRAPES

Green Mountain (Winchell). Found growing in a garden on the side of the Green Mountains in Vermont, at an altitude of 1,400 feet, where it ripened its fruit perfectly. Vine strong, vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive. Bunch long, compact shoulder, green or greenish white. Always a favorite with those who prefer white Grapes.

Moore's Diamond. Vine is a vigorous grower, with large, dark, healthy foliage; hardy. It is a prolific bearer, producing large, handsome, compact bunches.

Niagara. Vine hardy and strong grower; bunches large and compact, many weighing fourteen ounces, sometimes more; berries large, skin thin but tough. The most popular white Grape.

The *Home Fruit Grower* is very helpful (See page 63)



Beta Grapes



Perfection Currant

CURRANTS

A popular and profitable crop in a variety of soils. Its principal insect enemy, the currant worm, is easily kept in check by the liberal use of hellebore, applied immediately upon the first appearance of the worm. Plant 4 feet or more apart.

Perfection, New. The color is a beautiful bright red; size as large as or larger than the Fay, the clusters averaging longer. A great bearer, resembling its parent, the White Grape, in this respect. The quality is rich, mild, subacid, plenty of pulp, with few seeds. After three years' trial, this fruit was the first to receive the \$50 Gold Medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society.

Black Naples. Large; black; bunches of medium length. Much valued for jellies. Strong grower and coarse leaves.

Cherry. Fruit of the largest size, deep red, rather acid; short bunches; growth strong, stout, erect; short-jointed shoots.

Fay's Prolific. This Currant has been widely planted and has given general satisfaction, and is one of the best red Currants known. Fruit large, bright red and of excellent flavor; enormously productive.

Long-Bunch Holland. One of the best late varieties; bush vigorous and hardy; clusters very long; berries medium to large, bright red and good quality.

Victoria. Large; bright red; long bunch; late in ripening and hangs long on the bush. One of the best; valuable for its lateness.

White Grape. Large; yellowish white, sweet, or a very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts.

GOOSEBERRIES

Gooseberries thrive well on a variety of soils, if well drained and fertile. The cultivation should be thorough early in the season. Plant 3½ to 4 feet apart.

The best American Gooseberries are superior to European sorts in productiveness, hardiness, quality and freedom from mildew.

Downing. (American.) "The standard of excellence." Large, pale green and covered with a white bloom; best in flavor and quality; a strong grower, productive and healthy; valuable for market.

Houghton. (American.) Fruit medium size, red, thin-skinned, juicy, sweet and good in flavor and quality. Very productive.

Josselyn. (American.) Good grower, fine foliage and a profitable fruiter, when compared with any other Gooseberry in existence. The freest of all Gooseberries from mildew, both in leaf and fruit.

Pearl. (American.) The most prolific Gooseberry known. One bush produced 2,500 berries. It is free from mildew and is larger than the Downing. The skin is strong and makes the berry excellent for shipping. A splendid variety for preserving, and is strongly recommended for pies and sauces. The color is light green and quality first class.

Care of the Fruit Plantation

Clean cultivation of the ground from spring until midsummer, and then followed by a cover crop, is the general practice of successful fruit-growers. Cultivation conserves the soil-moisture, makes plant-food available, helps to control insects, improves fruit quality, and controls weeds. This cultivation can be given the young orchard by growing vegetable crops between the rows. As the trees get older and begin to bear, the vegetables should be discontinued.

Fertilizing the soil is most necessary to put back the humus taken out by the trees. The best fertilizer is stable manure, which should be generously spread each winter about each tree or bush, taking care not to have it touch the tree itself. In early spring and summer this mulch can be worked into the soil through the cultivation previously advised.



Josselyn Gooseberries



King Raspberries

RASPBERRIES

For field culture, Raspberries should be planted in rows 4 to 6 feet apart, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in rows, depending on the character of growth of sorts planted.

The first year after planting cut the canes about 2 inches from the ground, and when grown 18 inches pinch off the ends, which will cause them to branch; repeat this when a new growth comes, to make stocky plants. The following spring shear off a third of the wood, leaving a round bush.

RED AND PURPLE RASPBERRIES

Columbian A new variety of great promise. It is a vigorous grower and hardy. Fruit purple and delicious for table or canning.

Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market. Fruit is large, luscious, and produced in the greatest profusion. Color deep rich crimson; fruit firm.

King. This is the best bright red variety under cultivation. It is also the hardiest and least affected by cold of the Raspberry family. Fruit of high quality. Fine for market and home use.

Loudon. A new red Raspberry which originated at Janesville, Wis. Large, broadly conical; beautiful red. Ripens about with Cuthbert, continuing later, and in quality better than that variety. One of the best.

Minnesota No. 4, or Latham. A new variety originated at the State Fruit Breeding Farm. Plant is quite hardy; bears firm, well-flavored berries. Because of its hardiness, probably the best for Minnesota planting.

St. Regis. Raspberries for four months! That's what you get when you plant St. Regis, the new everbearing variety. Moreover, they are not only Raspberries, but Raspberries of the highest grade—in size, in brilliant crimson color, in firmness, in flavor. This has been aptly termed the "early-till-late" variety for it is the first red Raspberry to give ripe fruit, while it continues to produce berries until late in October.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Cumberland. The bush is hardy, a vigorous grower, and exceptionally productive. Fruit of uniform size, and larger than any known black Raspberry. Many specimens are from $\frac{7}{8}$ to $\frac{15}{16}$ of an inch in diameter. In quality it is equal to Gregg, ripening a few days earlier.

Gregg. A hardy blackcap; one of the best market Raspberries grown. Remarkably productive, the yield under good cultivation is enormous. Berries large; quality good, firm in shipping.

BLACK RASPBERRIES, continued

Kansas. Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drought and cold, and bearing immense, early crops. Berries size of Gregg and of better color; jet-black, of best quality; presents a handsome appearance and commands highest price in market.

YELLOW RASPBERRIES

Golden Queen. Large size, great beauty, high quality, perfectly hardy and very productive. Ripens in midseason. No home garden should be without it.

BLACKBERRIES

The ideal crop for obtaining money returns from poor lands. Yet the cultivation of the vines should not be neglected, and liberal fertilizing should be accorded. Mulching is of great advantage, especially in poor soils. Plant in rows 6 feet apart, the plants 3 feet apart in the rows. Trim with a view to obtaining a crop of excellent berries from a few strong shoots to a plant rather than from many weak ones.

Ancient Briton. This has proved one of the most profitable fruits for market growing. Plant hardy and productive; fruit large and sweet. Does not crush easily when shipped.

Eldorado. New. This splendid variety is, perhaps, the best ever introduced. It stands when other varieties are winter-killed, and has never failed to produce enormous crops of its large, jet-black fruit, sweet and melting.

Snyder. One of the hardest and best-known sorts grown in the West. Fruit large and of good quality. Early.

Stone's Hardy. Ripens a little later than Snyder and is hardy.

Lucretia Dewberry. In size and quality this low-growing or trailing Blackberry equals any of the upright sorts. Its berries ripen before raspberries are gone, are large, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core. May be grown over walls, trellises or rocky slopes, where there is no room for other berries.



Eldorado Blackberries



STRAWBERRIES

The Strawberry will grow in any good garden soil where the ground has been thoroughly prepared. For family use plant 1 foot apart in the row, the rows 4 feet apart, allowing only enough runners to grow so as to form a bed 3 feet wide. Cover the plants lightly in winter with leaves or litter, which should be removed early in the spring.

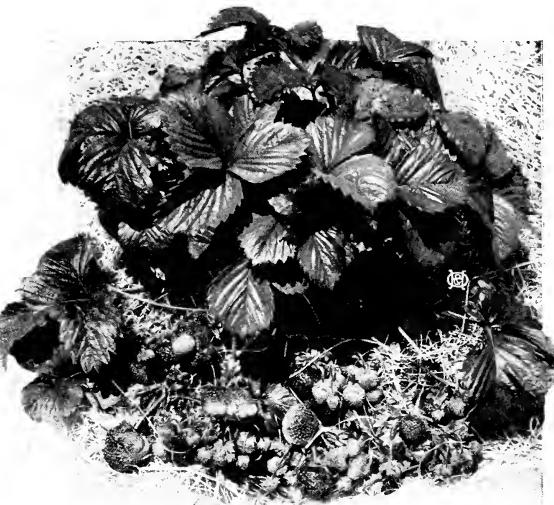
Those marked P have imperfect flowers and must be planted near the perfect-flowered kinds to insure fertilization.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

Americus. One of the best of the midsummer and fall bearers. From August to October the vines are filled with ripe berries.

Forward. Fruit large, firm; dark red; round in form and never misshaped; best quality. Fruits from June to November.

Progressive. This variety has been tried for a number of years, and found to be one of the most productive. Fruits heavily in August and September, bearing an abundance of Strawberries out of the regular season. The best we have found, and the best in cultivation.



A typical plant of Everbearing Strawberries

STANDARD STRAWBERRIES

Brandywine. One of the best which has been fully tested. Growth strong and healthy, and fruit large; medium to late.

Minnesota No. 3. A new variety from the State Experiment Farm. A heavier yielder, bright glossy red, very large.

Senator Dunlap. A large, regular and attractive berry, deep red, and exceedingly firm in substance and excellent in quality. One of the early sorts; continues in bearing nearly a month.

Warfield. P. Great beauty, firmness, and earliness, make this berry most popular. Plants vigorous.

Wm. Belt. Berries large, conical, bright red, of good flavor; quite productive. Medium to late.



Senator Dunlap Strawberries

VEGETABLE ROOTS

Borders and beds of these plants are common in many gardens; they are usually weedy and neglected. A better way to grow both family and market crops is to set the roots 15 to 18 inches apart in rows. Spread the roots of Asparagus out well, firm the soil about them and leave the crowns about 2 inches below the surface of the soil.

ASPARAGUS

Columbian Mammoth White. Produces numbers of great, thick, white shoots. Most attractive and profitable for canning.

Conover's Colossal. Really colossal, deep green shoots, from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, are sent up thickly from the crowns.

Palmetto. In great markets this Asparagus sells at top prices, on account of the great size and beautiful appearance of its stalks.

RHUBARB, or PIE-PLANT

Linnæus. Leaf-stalks large, tender, juicy; produced quite early.

Queen. The extra-large, tender stalks are a decided pink color, and delicious for canning or cooking. A strong-growing sort.

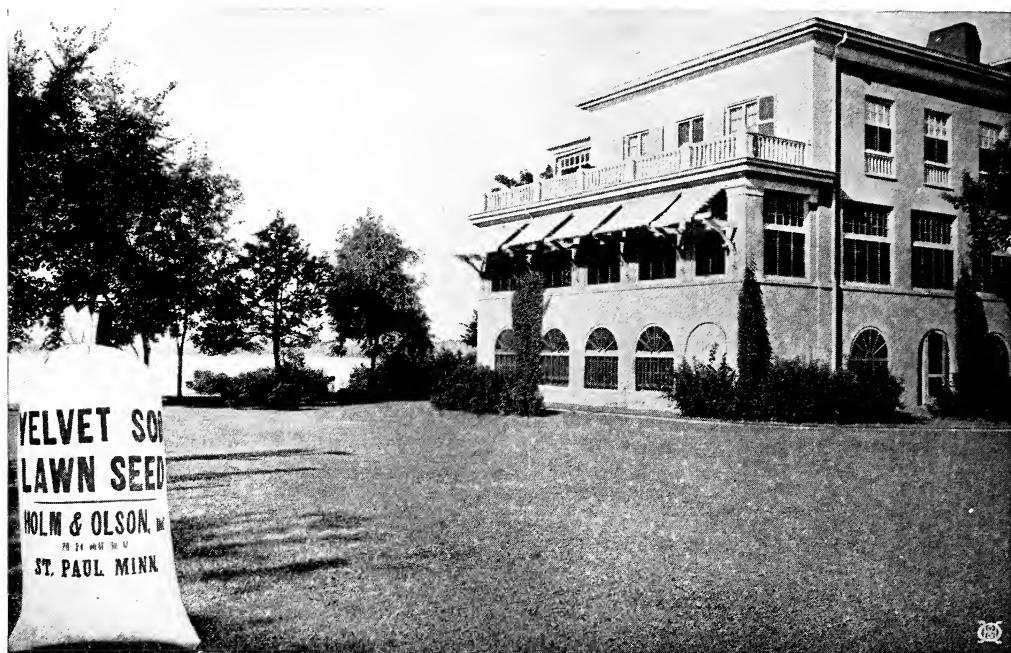
HORSE-RADISH

Those having compared the freshly dug to that already prepared can appreciate its value.

MINT

The well-known garden Mint for sauces and seasoning.





This splendid lawn was made by H. & O. Service—engineering, grading, and seeding with Velvet-Sod Mixture

VELVET-SOD LAWN SEED

One of the most essential parts of the country place and suburban home is a properly made and well-kept lawn. We have made careful study of the grasses required for best results, and the formulas of our various grass mixtures are based upon these experiments.

The days of laboriously making lawns from sod are rapidly passing away. Good lawns are now made from *good grass seed*—the essentials are a careful blending of varieties adapted to producing a thick turf with velvety appearance. Each variety in this composition has a special purpose; some make strong, fibrous roots, that take hold on the earth and hold it in position; others, of a creeping nature, quickly fill up the vacant spots; yet other sorts are used for their color value, besides kinds that are able to withstand heavy or excessive rains. Our Velvet-Sod Mixture is composed of the best, strictly pure seeds of hardy lawn grasses from America and Europe. It quickly produces a permanent lawn of rich green and luxuriant growth. If you need grass seed for only a small city yard, or a large lawn of many acres, use this mixture.

The preparation of soil must be thorough before seeding. Either plow or spade so that every foot of earth is stirred; then smooth until a perfect grade is secured and the soil well pulverized. If not rich, it should be fertilized in advance of seeding. Work the fertilizer thoroughly into the soil, so it will not require additional enriching for several years.

Seeding should be done when the wind is quiet—usually in the early morning. Select a day, if possible, just before a rain, if water is not at hand. A good plan is to cross-seed, so that no spots will be missed. After sowing, rake the seed into the soil lightly, and roll evenly.

QUANTITY OF SEED TO SOW. One pound of our lawn grass seed will sow 10 x 20 feet, or 200 square feet. This is heavier than recommended by many seedsmen, but practical experience in making lawns in our landscape department has taught us to use sufficient seed, and the best that can be obtained.

VELVET-SOD MIXTURE

Our Velvet-Sod Mixture will make a close, thick turf in a few weeks. The seed roots deeply, enabling the lawn to withstand severe drought, and maintain its beautiful, rich green the entire season. This mixture is no doubt the cheapest lawn seed offered, not on account of the price, but more on the point of high quality and quantity of actual seed to the bushel, which contains twenty pounds of the best kinds and varieties of grasses used for lawn purposes. We know our mixture to be among the best on the market, and we ask our patrons to carefully consider this before placing their order. The weight of

this mixture shows its extra-high quality, and it is entirely free from chaff of every kind. Our practical experience as landscape gardeners has taught us the best Lawn Grass Mixture for parks, cemeteries, and private grounds.

CAPITAL CITY MIXTURE

This mixture is admirably adapted to all uses, but the quality of the seed is not so high as our Velvet-Sod Mixture; but, for ordinary sowing, will answer the same purpose, and we know it is equal to any other mixture on the market. It will make a close, beautiful sward in a short time.



Our Special Lawn Fertilizer produces a permanent lawn of rich, luxuriant green

SHADY-SIDE MIXTURE

Usually it is quite difficult to obtain a satisfactory growth of grass under trees and in shady places; for sowing in such places we recommend the use of this Shady-Side Mixture. It will produce quickly an abundant and even growth of beautiful green grass. The grasses used in making this special Mixture are only those that are well adapted to growing in the shade.

GOLF-LINKS MIXTURE

This mixture is composed of grasses best suited for golf-links, and is the result of careful experiments, as well as careful watching for several years of practical results on golf-links sown with our grass seeds. By the use of this mixture, and with proper care and attention, the finest links can be rivaled.

PUTTING-GREEN MIXTURE

The hardiest and finest low-growing grasses are contained in this mixture. It produces a beautiful and lasting turf calculated to withstand hard wear.

LAWN AND GARDEN FERTILIZERS

Special Lawn. If the lawn is in fair condition, rake off the dead grass and leaves in the early spring, and scatter broadcast over the surface, then wet it down thoroughly so that the strength is carried to the roots of the grass. The first application should be made early in spring, as soon as frost is out of the ground, at the rate of 25 lbs. to 1,000 square feet.

Bone Meal. One of the best fertilizers known. As a lawn dressing it is unsurpassed. Should be applied at the rate of one pound to fifty square feet of lawn. Very lasting in its effect.

Nitrate of Soda. Not a substitute for other manures, but we recommend it as the cheapest and best form in which to apply nitrogen to plants, producing a very quick growth.

Hard-wood Ashes. One of the best lawn fertilizers; contains a large amount of potash. Apply in the late fall or early spring, 1,000 to 1,500 pounds to the acre.

SHEEP MANURE, Pulverized. A pure natural manure, excellent for lawn or garden. Apply in fall or spring. Also excellent for potting.

Plant Food. H. & O. Brand especially prepared for house-plants and the home garden. Odorless and sanitary.

TERRACE MIXTURE

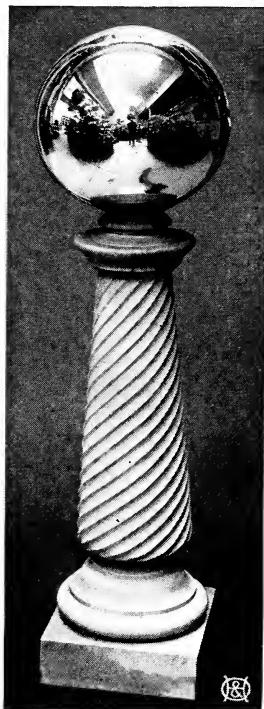
A special mixture of grasses for sowing on terraces and hillsides, producing spreading roots, thus preventing heavy rains from washing out. It will withstand drought and exposure, and thrive on shallow soils, and at the same time produce a rich green lawn throughout the season.

WHITE CLOVER

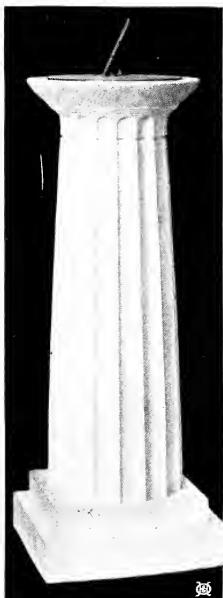
The best variety for lawns, as it forms a close herbage and remains green throughout the season. It is also valuable when mixed with grass seed for pasture. Sow in spring at the rate of six pounds to the acre when sown alone; half the quantity when sown with other grasses.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

This is rated as the finest permanent pasture grass. Especially suited to meadows and rich lands. It is the grass of the famous and fertile limestone soils of Kentucky, and is no less a favorite all through the northern states. A perfect lawn grass.



Gazing-Globe



Sun-Dial



Bird-Font



Terra-Cotta Urn

for the house windows or garden walls, statuary, fountain pieces, bird-houses, arches, trellises, etc., are all features that will add beauty and increased pleasure to the grounds. A few of these articles will appear to far greater advantage if a place is specially made for them in the landscape plan. Of course a garden seat may be stationed almost anywhere, but a bird-font and sun-dial will be more used and enjoyed if they are placed in some quiet nook partly surrounded by trees or shrubs.

A good assortment of these articles we carry in stock and can supply immediately. With some that require special construction, we deal directly with the manufacturers and can get prompt attention.

Our Landscape Department will gladly advise as to appropriate selection and suitable locations for these features on your grounds. Prices and cost estimates will be furnished on request.



Garden Seat



Bird-Font, 20 inches wide, 3 1/2 inches high



Style A
Mower,
with grass
catcher

GARDEN TOOLS AND SUPPLIES

We carry in stock a large assortment of garden tools and accessories, such as lawn rollers, grass mowers, trimming and pruning shears, rakes, weeders, spades, hose and hose attachments, garden stakes, plant supports, etc.

Spraying machines of many styles with insect poisons and fungicides are also carried in stock.

Prices and descriptions of all these garden supplies are given in our annual "Spring Plant List," published about May 1, a copy of which will be sent on request.

Consult our Service Department for any advice needed as to spraying, pruning, or general garden care. We will be most pleased to give suggestions.

A Valuable Spraying Note

There are but two general mixtures of spray to use in insect control. First—one made of poisons such as arsenate of lead or paris green is used to cover the plant foliage and so poison the insects

which eat it. Use this for beetles and caterpillars. Second—one made of caustics or oils such as soaps, kerosene or nicotine, is used to kill insects through external application. Use this for plant-lice and leaf-hoppers.

Therefore to determine the proper spray, watch the insect feed. If it devours the plant, then use a poison spray, but if there is no visible destruction being done, then use a caustic spray that will kill the insect by contact.

GARDEN BOOKS OF SPECIAL VALUE

We have these on hand and can supply them at publishers' prices. See supplement for season's prices

FOUR PRACTICAL BOOKS

GARDEN GUIDE. This book tells how to plan, plant, and maintain the home grounds; how to grow good vegetables and fruit; how to raise beautiful flowers; how to take care of porch plants, lawns, window boxes. 250 pages, profusely illustrated. Cover in four colors.

MILADY'S HOUSE PLANTS. By F. E. Palmer, a recognized authority. Any woman, with the aid of this book, may have a fine collection of plants to add cheer and beauty to the home during the fall and winter months, then in spring and summer to lend their beauty to the outdoor planting. Profusely illustrated with 100 instructive pictures. Cover in four colors.

HOME FRUIT GROWER. By Prof. M. G. Kains. A clear, simple, practical and comprehensive volume for the amateur who seeks to grow high quality fruits for home needs. Each fruit suitable to the home garden is discussed. Copiously illustrated. 212 pages.

PRACTICAL LANDSCAPE GARDENING. By Robert Cridland. Written by a practical landscape architect who tells in simple texts, with profuse illustrations, how to plan, plant, and develop the home yard. Working plans and photographs of finished results are given. The result of twenty years' experience. 276 pages, handsome cover in four colors.

OTHER USEFUL GARDEN BOOKS

Making a Bulb Garden. By Grace Tabor. Illustrated. 16mo.

The Small Country Place. By S. T. Maynard. How to make a small country place attractive and comfortable.

The American Flower Garden. By Neltje Blanchan. Popular edition with full-page illustrations.

Our Garden Flowers. By Harriet L. Keeler. 92 full-page illustrations from photographs, and 186 drawings.

My Growing Garden. By J. Horace McFarland. 12mo.

Garden Planning. By W. S. Rogers. A guide easily applied to the different conditions facing the gardener.

Manual of Gardening. By L. H. Bailey. Illustrated. 12mo.

The Gladiolus. By Matthew Crawford and Dr. Van Fleet. Fully illustrated. 120 pages.

Making the Grounds Attractive with Shrubbery. By Grace Tabor.

The Pruning Manual. By L. H. Bailey. New, revised, and rewritten. 12mo.

Field Book of American Trees and Shrubs. By F. Schuyler Matthews. Covers the entire territory of the United States. 120 illustrations, 16 in color, and 43 maps.

Trees, Shrubs, Vines, and Herbaceous Perennials. By Kirkegaard, Fernald, and White. Over 400 pages, 2,096 descriptive classifications. 59 full-page illustrations in tone.

Principles of Vegetable Gardening. By L. H. Bailey. Illustrated. 12mo.

Fruits and Vegetables Under Glass. By Wm. Turner. 256 pages.

BIRD BOOKS

Bird Dictionary. By Chester A. Reed. An illustrated pocket note and text book.

How to Attract the Birds. By Neltje Blanchan. Contains over 100 photographs, together with instructive text matter for those who wish to know more about birds. Size 6½ by 8¾ inches.

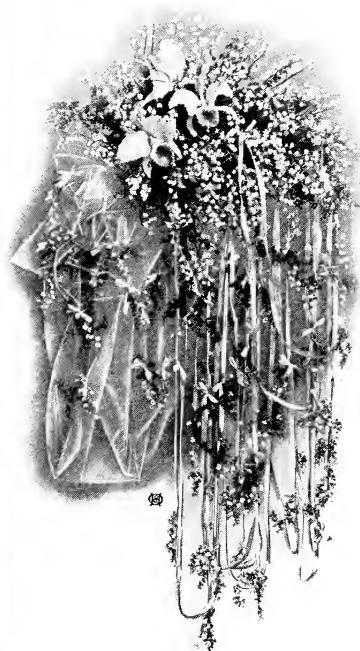
How to Make Friends with the Birds. By Neil Morrow Ladd. Easily slipped in pocket. Size 3½ by 5½ inches.

THE HOME OF FLOWERS

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SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA



OUR store which combines a spacious sales-room, large display conservatory, together with our offices, packing, and shipping departments, is the largest cut-flower store in America. The equipment of this establishment is the best and most modern obtainable and is conceded to be superior to any west of New York City. The central offices for the nursery, greenhouse, and landscape departments are also located here. Visitors are cordially welcome.

EVERY VARIETY OF CUT-FLOWERS known to the trade is handled by us in season. Our local delivery system rapidly handles orders for any address in St. Paul or Minneapolis, while our modern shipping facilities enable us to supply fresh flowers to any part of the country within several hundred miles of St. Paul. By long experience we have learned just how to pack flowers so that they will reach their destination in best possible condition, regardless of the season. Flowers should be shipped by express and will be sent in that manner unless otherwise requested.

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Bouquets for brides and attendants are made up in a variety of ways and with a great assortment of flowers. Long experience in arranging flowers for such uses enables us to offer the latest creations for bridal parties. A special catalogue of these bouquets will be mailed on request.

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A selection of flowers suitable to any entertainment or reception uses will be suggested. Our experienced clerks will arrange such bouquets in the most up-to-date and attractive fashion.

Funeral Flowers

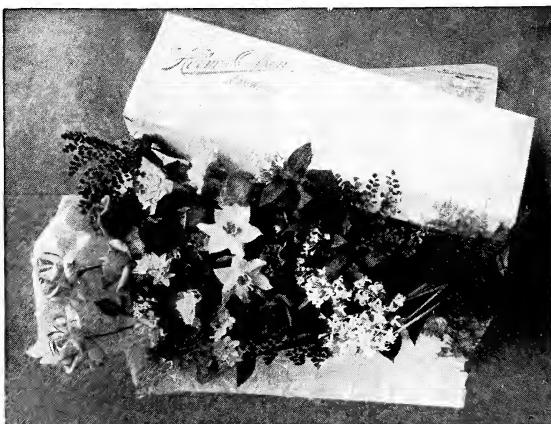
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Monthly price-lists of loose flowers are issued throughout the year. Complete price-lists of funeral designs, wedding flowers, party flowers, etc., can be had on application.



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